The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,963—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1900.

YES!

P & O

IS 10 YEARS OLD.

PURE & OLD.



Milkmaid BRAND Milk

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
M.L. ORIENTAL	5254	J. F. Jephson	16th June.
CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. London	23rd "
M.L. EGYPT	7913	C. F. Preston	30th "
* PARRAMATTA	4886	A. Symons	7th July.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	14th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. London	21st "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7538	E. H. Gordon	28th "
* CLYDE	4099	K. Street	4th Aug.
M.L. SOBRAON	7240	L. M. Wibmer	11th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. London	18th "
M.L. VALETTA	5023	F. N. Tillard	25th "
* ORIENTAL	5254	J. F. Jephson	1st Sept.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	8th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. London	15th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	22nd "
* ORIENTAL	5254	J. F. Jephson	29th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers to the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 31st May, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
INDIA	A. Martinolich	2,650	1st July 1900.
IMPERATOR	G. Klansberger	4,119	1st Oct., 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,149	1st Nov., 1900.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*SILESIA	G. Verona	5,195	20th June, 1900.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	15th July, 1900.
* TRIESTE	A. Mills	5,395	15th Aug., 1900.

* She will not call at Karachee.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

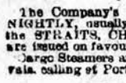
STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Costanzo	6,043	25th June, 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 12th June 1900

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporito	15th June.
" Dco. BALDUINO.	4,580	O. Canepa	15th July.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets.	Return Tickets, 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	550	325	880	935	1,000
2nd "	325	500	525	550	600
3rd "	150	..	..	..	..

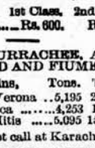
Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on Application.

S. S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONG-KONG, calling at SINGAPORE, on the 16th June, 1900.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
INDUS	6,357	Duchateau	5th July, 1900.
SYDNEY	4,222	Aubert	2nd Aug., 1900.
YARRA	4,256	Rogliano	30th Aug., 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ANNAM," 6,357 tons, Captain Poydenot, to sail on or about the 27th June, 1900, every 28 days' Departures.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 15th June, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 19th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 21st June, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bhrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 8th July.

FOR KARACHEE, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "INDIA," 4,074 tons, on or about 18th June.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about 16th June.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 14th June, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co. LONDON.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.



PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *viâ* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

S. S. "ITINDA,..5,400, tons..on or about, 30th June.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 14th June, 1900.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.



THE following Vessel will SAIL:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on
SETOS	1716	Carstens	6th July.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for MOMBASSA, TANGA DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all Ports South of Zanzibar upto DELAGOA BAY.

For Rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 11th June, 1900.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,



GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel. Rs.
With Turnpin Side	50	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	13
With Cur	50	24	13
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.



TREACHER & CO., LD.,

WINE MERCHANTS.

ATTENTION is solicited to the Company's fine selections of RHINE, MOSELLE and other light WINES, suitable for use in Hot Weather.

SPARKLING AND STILL HOCKS.
SPARKLING MOSELLES.
SAUTERNES.
HUNGARIAN WINES.
CLARETS, BURGUNDIES.

A newly-revised Wine List, with full information, will be sent on application.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

RAIN GAUGES.

FIVE INCH FUNNEL WITH BOTTLE IN JAPANNED TIN CYLINDER AND GRADUATED GLASS MEASURE.

PRICE COMPLETE Rs. 10.

KEMP & CO., LD., {SASSOON HOUSE,} BOMBAY.

FRENCH STORES.

TRUFFLED SAUSAGES.	MUSHROOMS DE PARIS.
CHOUCROUTE GARNI.	MACEDOINE DE LEGUMES.
ANCHOVIES IN OIL.	PETITS POIS, EXTRA Quality.
THOU IN OIL.	ASPARAGUS POINTES.
ROYANS A LA BORDELAISE.	TRUFFES DU PERIGORD.
PATE DE FOIES GRAS.	TRUFFES PIECES FOR COOKING.
PREPARED FRENCH MUSTARD.	COCKS COMBS.
FRENCH SAUCES.	GUENELLES GARNITURE FINANCIER.
ASPARAGUS EXTRAFINE.	

SPANISH AND FRENCH OLIVES.

BEST YORK HAMS, boiled in cut ..... Rs. 2-8 Per lb.
BEST WILTSHIRE BACON, in flitch ..... Rs. 1-0 Per lb.

The above Stores, &c., guaranteed the best obtainable in the Home and Continental Houses.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

IMPORTER OF

HIGH CLASS STORES.

83, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.

BOMBAY.

FOR HIRE SEVERAL FIRST CLASS BILLIARD TABLE

Complete in every respect.

To Lovers of Art.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removel into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would risk them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,

ESPLANADE ROAD,

Opposite Bombay Club.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

THE Finest DEVONSHIRE CIDER Exported to India is HARPERS "DART" BRAND, Gold Capsule.

Per Case of 3 Dozen .....Qts. Rs. 26 4
Do. of 5 Dozen .....Pts. Rs. 33 12

AGENTS:

B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,
2, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.

LAWSON'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

SOFT MELLOW FLAVOUR.
Quality and Age Guaranteed.

OF ALL DEALERS OR OF

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

NOVELTY IN LIQUEURS.

CHERRY WHISKY.

IMPORTED FOR THE FIRST TIME IN INDIA.

APPLY TO

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA, BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS BY THE BOTTLE.

DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET.

WATCHES.

THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIME-KEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always.

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested and regulated and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

METAL.—

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15	8
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	23	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch PERFECTION	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	55	0
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalled Wrist Watch with Strap, the Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	32	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45	0

SILVER.—

MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch	60	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case.	75	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80	0
MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made	95	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Crystal face case	100	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Hunting case	115	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Half Hunting case	125	0

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING, and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 5/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3 3/4 inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE ..... Per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE ..... Per lb.	1 0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1 12 0	PEKOE ..... "	0 14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG ..... "	0 12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1 4 0	SOUCHONG ..... "	0 10

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers. All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO. Established 1887.

TEA MERCHANTS,

3, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IMMENSE SUCCESS!

FRAMJI CAWASJEE INSTITUTE.

Under the distinguished Patronage and Immediate Presence of

The Hon'ble Mr. BAHMANJI D. PETIT & FAMILY,

ON (SATURDAY) NIGHT, 16TH JUNE,

COMMENCING AT 9-30 SHARP,

Professor RANA SURTANSINGH,

AS A

WONDERFUL CRACK-SHOT!

The Professor has had the honor of having performed his most Wonderful, Marvellous and Thrilling feats of marksmanship before.

H. E. Sir GEORGE WHITE, V. C., Commander-in-Chief of India, and several other CIVIL and MILITARY OFFICERS,

Also H. H. MAHARAJA GAEKWAR

was pleased to confer a REWARD of Rs. 5,000

and many other Nawabs and Maharajas have also awarded Excellent Testimonials.

Plan can be seen and seats Reserved at the above HALL TO-DAY.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF BRIDGE WORK.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 P.M., (Gun Fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of June, 1900, for the purchase of the following lots of bridge work :—

Lot 1—Bridge Links Bars 15'-8" long with holes for 4 1-4" diameter pin, weighing about Tons 91 3-5.

576 bars 7 inches x 3-4 inch.
96 " 7 " x 3-8 "
192 " 7 " x 9-16 "

Lot 2—About 184 3 5 Ts wrought iron plated top booms 2'-8" wide and 1'-4" deep.

Lot 3—About 45 Tons Cast Iron Work.

Lot 4—About 15 Tons Good Malleable Iron pins 4 1-4" diameter and of lengths varying from 2 feet to 2 feet 7 inches.

Lot 5—About 64 Tons miscellaneous Wrought Iron Work consisting of hand Railing, Bracing Bars, &c.,

which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wari Bunder.

TENDERS.—These must be made on the Company's authorized forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his office.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 200 must accompany each Tender form as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit, without the Company having to prove anything by the transaction.

PAYMENT—To be made to the Company's Cashier on receipt of Advice of acceptance of offer.

DELIVERY—The Material to be removed at once, after payment.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 14th June, 1900.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 p.m., on THURSDAY, the 28th day of June, 1900, for the SUPPLY of 41 brass of KATCH SAND to be delivered at Malabar Hill Filter.

2 Form of Contract, Specification &c, may, on payment of Rs. 5, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 50, to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

M. C. MURZBAN, F.R.I.B.A., M. INST. C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 13th June, 1900.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the property and credits of RUTTONSEY HIRJI, late of Kutch Bardi, Hindu Inhabitant, deceased.

ROWJI MONSEY of and KHIMJI MONSEY, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, residing at Mandvie Bunder outside the Fort, the sons of the brother of the deceased ....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness EDWARD TOWNSHEND CANDY, ESQUIRE Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 13th day of June, in the year of our Lord, One thousand and nine hundred, and in the Sixty-third year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

D. B. BINNING,
The 13th day of June, 1900.

Messrs. CHITNIS MOTILAL & MALVI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

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1 fox terrier dog, 2 1-2 years old, good ratter and catter.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Singer and Co., by order of the concerned, French polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture made to order, consisting of almirahs, drawing-room suit of sofas and chairs, clothes presses, cabinets, chiffoniers, new iron and brass single and double bedsteads, wire mattress cots, new perambulators and mail carts, boys' tricycle, etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 119B, Purbhadevi Road, Dadar, next to the Bombay Dye Works, the valuable and handsome substantial blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, rich crockery and glassware, nearly new cottage piano by Rose and Company, gent's bicycle "Eclipse" canvas boat, oil paintings, Hinks and Ditmars lamps, table ornaments, &c, the property of RUSSEL COMBRIDGE, Esq. proceeding to England.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 15th June, 1900.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 15th inst., at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Colaba, in Messrs. Gill and Co.'s godown, by order of Dewji Vussonji and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers F. C. Rustomji and Aryodaya Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld., at Ahmadabad—

100 full-pressed bales of Compta Ginned cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

On account of the concerned—

50 cases of 1½ packs each 1 lb. lampblack.
1 mahogany cottage pianoforte by Kelly and Co.
1 large bronzed horse 1, 2, 3, light bracket and verandah incandescent gas lamp.

The property of Mr. Chards, consisting of chest of draw, cupboard, almyrah, bedstead, dressing and washing tables, chairs, sofas, harmonium, etc., etc.,

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong victoria in very good order.
1 second-hand strong office shigram.
1 grey Arab quiet in harness.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 strong-built glass-fronted miniature brougham.
1 set double harness.
1 strong vis-a-vis, by Dykes of Calcutta.
1 English-made double Cee-spring brougham in very good order.
1 chestnut gelding child's pony, broken to harness, very quiet.
1 Guzrat cow and calf giving 8 seers of milk every day when in full milk.

On SUNDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Slaughter House, Bandora, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture of the latest design, rich glass and crockery, best platedware, one sweet-toned Mahogany cottage piano by Soundy and Co., rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, Hink's and Ditmar table and hanging lamps, two guns, lot of wearing apparel and linens rich carpets, and rugs, &c., the property of the late Mr. W. SAUNDERS.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

GRAND AUCTION SALE.

IMPORTANT TO TAILORS, DRAPERS AND OTHERS.

On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY the 20th and 21st instant at 1 p.m. each day, Messrs. BENNETT and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Meadow Street opposite the Currency Bank the entire stock-in-trade of late Issubji Adumji Tailor and Outfitter consisting of Scotch tweed venetian coating, colour coating, cashmere, flannel, serge, alpacca, pilot cloth, Italian cloth, cotton duck, stripe calico, french canvas, khaki, velvet, corduroy drill &c.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit buyers and is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS &c., at the G. I. P. Railway, Wari-Bunder, Goods Depot.

In accordance with section 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instruction from the G. I. P. Railway Company Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place on FRIDAY, the 29th inst., at 2 p.m., a quantity of unclaimed goods, packages of tents, hay in bundles, beedileaves in bundles, cotton seeds in bags, grain in bags, cotton and bark in docras, grain loose in heaps, sundries, &c.

A deposite of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 15th June, 1900.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephantiasic guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle, Apply to

Dr. S. GHOSHAL, SPECIALIST,

No. 85, Bechoo Chattarjee's Street, Calcutta.

THE

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows —

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
Half-yearly	" 25	Half-yearly	" 30
Quarterly	" 13	Quarterly	" 15
Monthly	" 5	Monthly	6

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These Up-Country Rates Include Postage.

SINGLE COPY...As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time, between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS :—

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion ....Rs. 5
Second do. .... " 2-8
Third do. .... " 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ....As. 2 per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than 8 lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpariel, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS,

First insertion ....As. 8 per line
Second do .... " 4½
Third do .... " 2½

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines.............................Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line.................................. " 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one. Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES:—EACH—TWO RUPEES

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	" 6	Half-yearly	" 7-8
Quarterly	" 3	Quarterly	" 3-12

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

COPIES of the GOVERNMENT PLAGUE REPORT, reviewing Plague in the Bombay Presidency from September 1896 to June 1899, compiled by Captain Condon, I. S. C., are FOR SALE at the Government Central Book Depot, Girgaum, Bombay, at Rs. 9 per copy.

Orders should be sent in early to the Curator, Government Central Book Depot, as only a very limited number of copies is available.

J. K. CONDON, Captain,
Under Secretary to Government.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at rates to be learned on application.

LOANS granted and OVERDRAFTS allowed against Negotiable Security.

DRAFTS and Circular Notes issued and Amounts transmitted by Telegram. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES regularly despatched.

LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and Premiums paid.

BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. RANGOON.

PRELIMINARY APPLICATIONS will be received by the undersigned up to the 15th July, 1900, for a contract for the SUPPLY of PAPER of all kinds, BLANK BOOKS, POCKET and PEON BOOKS, and ENVELOPES of all sizes and descriptions, for use by the officials o the Jammu and Kashmir State.

The applications should clearly specify the manufacturing facilities of the applying Firms or Mills, the extent of their yearly business and what large contracts or classes of work they at present execute. (Applications which fail to give full information on these points will at once be rejected.)

To such applications as appear prima-facie to be in a position to undertake the present contract, the undersigned will issue samples of the paper, &c., required, and communicate the probable annual consumption of each article and the conditions of the contract ; and tenders will then be invited.

The contract will in the first instance probably be for 3 years.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender, or to give any reason for the acceptance or rejection of a tender.

(Sd.) L. E. PRITCHARD,
Accountant General,
Jammu and Kashmir State, Srinagar, Kashmir.
Srinagar, dated 30th May, 1900.

THE CITY WATCH & CLOCK STORE.

85, BECHOO CHATTERJEE'S STREET, CALCUTTA.

OFFERING 2,000

FRESH WATCHES FOR SALE.

MONEY RETURNED IF NOT APPROVED.

JUST UNPACKED. GUARANTEED FOR 3 YEARS.

No. 1, Railway Regulator Watch, Rs. 3-8 ; No. 2, Rs. 4-8 ; No. 3, Rs. 5 ; and Curzon Watch, Rs. 5-8 each. Testimonials highest and any number. Soliciting early orders.

WANTED.

GOVERNMENT OF PERAK.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

WANTED MEDICAL OFFICERS to serve as Apothecaries in Government Hospitals. Must hold diplomas from a Medical College. Will be required to join on a 5 years' Agreement, at the expiration of which if it is decided to retain his services, the officer will be placed on the Fixed Establishment and will be entitled to the usual leave and pension privileges.

Pay to commence at dollars. 1,056 per annum, with yearly increments of salary varying from dollars. 60 to dollars 132 per annum until in the 11th year dollars 1,980 is reached, when after passing an Examination in the practical subjects of his profession, and in matters relating to hospital management and public health, a salary of dollars. 2,316 will be given for 3 years.

In the 15th year of Service, after passing another similar Examination the maximum salary of dollars. 2,520 is reached.

Private practice is allowed in certain Stations.

Free quarters are provided.

Passages for officer and family not exceeding 4 persons will be paid by Government.

Apply giving age, qualifications, copies of testimonials, &c. to the STATE SURGEON, Perak, via Penang.

TO BE LET,

A FURNISHED BUNGALOW, at MALABAR HILL, Sea Shore, Narayen Dabulker's Road, lately occupied by Mr. E. Sechoen of Messrs. Gaddum & Co Apply

MUKHI KASSAMBHOY MOOSA,
Estate Manager
to Sir H. H. Agakhan, Jail Road.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET,

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS

FOR PERUSAL IN THE, MORNING AND NOON AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION

ALSO

HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY.

INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS.

TWENTY-FIFTH EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1900.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED at the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office.

PRICE : Rs. 5 ; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1900 contains much new and valuable information brought up-to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up-to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plague and the measures taken to combat it and also numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
No. 18, ESPLANADE ROAD.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 23m. Sun sets, 6h. 38m. High water, 0-11 m. 1-5a. Low water, 5-56m. 7-2a.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p m.

DESPATCH OF FAMINE REFUGEES FROM BOMBAY.—The Bombay police have altogether despatched up till now seven thousand refugees from Bombay to their homes in Kathiawar by sea and rail.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan, per (extra) s. s. Bisagno, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 a.m., to-morrow.—Mails for Karachi, Sind, Lamu, Mombassa, Ibo, Chinde, Daresalam, Zanzibar and Seychelles, per (extra) steamer India will be closed at the General Post Office, at 9 a.m., on Monday, the 18th instant.—Mails for Durban, Delagoa Bay, Cape Colony, &c., *via* Calcutta, per (extra) steamer Congella, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., to-morrow.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BAND STAND.—The Band of the 21st Bo. I. Marine Battalion will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 5-45 p.m. :—

March	Soldiers in the Park	Monckton.
Overture	Concert	Titl.
Selection	Rigoletto	Verdi.
Waltzes	Dream of the Ocean	Gung'l.
Selection	The Shop Girl	Caryll.
Polka	Mein Raschen	Anger.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ILLICIT IMPORTATION OF GANJA.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Ardeshir S. Sahervalla, an Inspector in the Abkari Department, charged one Dashrath Ramjee, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, with importing ganja into Bombay without a permit. The accused arrived in Bombay on Wednesday morning from Rajkote by the Ahmedabad passenger train and alighted at the Mahim station. On his baggage being searched, fifty-six tolas of ganja were found concealed in a bundle. The magistrate sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 30, or in default to undergo fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment. The ganja was confiscated and sent to the Collector for disposal.

FOUND IN A WELL.—The dead body of a Native Christian, aged about forty-five years, was, on Wednesday afternoon, found floating on the surface of the water in a well at Chandanwady, Girgaum Road. The body was first noticed by one Rama Essoo, a mistry in the employ of a Parsee, who informed the police. There were no marks of violence on the body, which was covered with a small piece of dhotur. Information was circulated, but no one came forward to identify the body, which was then removed to the morgue. At an inquest held by Mr. Turner, the coroner, yesterday morning, at the morgue, the jury returned an open verdict.

CHILD DROWNED IN A TANK.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at Dhunji Street, Girgaum, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on the body of Junnee, a Hindu girl, aged about fifteen months. The deceased was the daughter of a hamal employed in the service of the Girgaum Mission Church. On Wednesday afternoon, the father went to his work leaving the child playing in the room. Shortly after a "malee" employed in the compound of the church, found her lying dead in the tank attached to the well. He picked her up and took her to her father. It was stated that the deceased used to play about in the compound and follow persons, when they went for water to the tank. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death by drowning.

ROBBING A SLEEPING MAN.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Madar Abdulla, a Mahomedan, of a notorious character, was charged with stealing a turban and cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 3-8, belonging to Sidhu Moray, a coolee, who resides at Clive Road. On the night of the 12th inst., complainant went to sleep on the footpath, placing his turban, containing Rs. 1-3-0 under his head. Early next morning he was aroused by some one removing the turban from under his head. He got up and seized the accused and made him over to the police. The accused against whom there stood a record of nine previous convictions, pleaded guilty to the charge. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THREE MONTHS FOR TWO ANNAS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Shunker Gungaram, a Hindu, was charged before Mr. W. Webb, Second Presidency Magistrate, with stealing two annas in cash from the pocket of Motichund Premji, who resides at Nagdevy Street. On the afternoon of the 12th instant, complainant was going along Musjid Bunder Road, when he was accosted by the accused, who after some conversation with him, snatched a purse containing two annas from his pocket. The thief began to run away, when the complainant raised an alarm. A policeman on hearing the cry gave chase and arrested the accused, when the latter threw the purse on the ground. The accused, who was an old offender, was sentenced to undergo three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

A DOUBTFUL CASE.—Edu Virchund, a marwaree, who keeps his shop on the ground floor of a house, at Narayen Khote's Chawl, at DeLisle Road, has reported to the police that, during his absence from the shop between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. on Wednesday, some person or persons entered the place by opening the lock on the door with a duplicate key and stole from a box, gold and silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 174. The property had been pledged with the marwaree by thirty-six different persons. The complainant is in debt and the police enquiries disclosed a great doubt as to whether the shop could have been entered in the way suggested by the complainant. The shop is situated between two others and about fifteen paces from the sepoy's post at the junction of DeLisle and Clerk Roads. Further, there was other property, consisting of gold ornaments pledged with him for Rs. 222 and Rs. 34 in currency notes and cash in the same box, which remained intact.

WONDERFUL PERFORMANCE OF PROFESSOR RANA.—As will be seen from an advertisement in the usual columns Professor Rana Surtansingh's wonderful performances of marksmanship are again to be publicly given at the F. C. Institute (Dhobi Talao) at 9-30 p.m., to-morrow, under the patronage and presence of the Hon'ble Mr. Bomanjee D. Petit and family and a large number of seats having been already reserved a bumper house is expected. At the same time it can be safely observed that the wonderful shooting feats performed by this Professor are such as have never been before witnessed in Bombay, and as they amply verify the heroic feats of Hindu heroes that are said to have existed a thousand years ago, it is little wonder that each performance brings down the house with a thunder of applause. He was an obscure native of Kathiawar who having approached Mr. Bahmanjee N. Kabrajee, the latter, as we gather from his address before distinguished audiences, under the chairmanship of Sir J. Jeejeebhoy and Mr. G. G. Tejpal, was glad to give him the lift in the public, and we are in no way surprised that the public congratulated Mr. Kabrajee and appreciated disinterested efforts in exposing so deserving a cause of this unknown native.

DAMAUN NEWS.—On Monday there were five deaths at Lower Damaun, two from cholera and three from starvation and on Tuesday three, two from starvation. Cholera is now prevailing in the villages of Marwad, Deoka and Khali-Kachigam, while plague is making victims at Varkoond which, as has been observed during the last four plague epidemics, is the last place in Lower Damaun visited by plague before it disappears from Damaun. Persons attacked from cholera, when they have nobody to take care of, are sent to the Marwad hospital, where some have been cured. Dr. Lima is given charge of Upper Damaun and the Health Officer, Dr. Menezes, has to look after Lower Damaun and the villages therein. He is providing medicine as soon as it is demanded and when such medicine is given immediately after the attack, it has proved efficacious, but owing to the ignorance of the lower classes, who are generally the victims, and their prejudice to adopt English remedies, medicine is applied for when the quack remedies have failed and the disease is in advanced state and hence the large mortality. His Excellency the Governor has raised subscriptions and through the Health Officer has been distributing rice, dall and Bombay ducks among the poor. Three days ago, three baskets full of mangoes were being brought from Zampore to the proprietor's residence at Lower Damaun, when an overzealous policeman finding a few of them pecked by parrots and crows formed the opinion that they were unwholesome mangoes and threw the contents of the baskets into the sea. On the proprietor Mr. Sorabjee Framjee Khabardar reporting the matter to the Governor, his Excellency issued orders to prevent a repetition of the mischief. The three last evening's penitential processions for the suppression of cholera started from the Church of Nossa Senhora de Mar, at Lower Damaun, attended by clergymen and many Christian gentlemen and ladies, carrying the images of Saints Sebastain and Roque and singing psalms and after wending their way through principal streets, returned to the Church.

MAN'S INGRATITUDE.—We have it on Shakespeare's authority that the winter wind is not more unkind than man's ingratitude. In many cases this is unfortunately only too true. There are times, however, when the benefit received is so great that ingratitude becomes impossible. When life is rendered a burden to us by sickness, and someone comes and restores us to health, we should be base indeed to feel ungrateful. Thus, millions are to-day grateful to Holloway's Pills and Ointment, which have cured them of all stomach and liver troubles, banished headache, flatulency, indigestion and low spirits, and cleared their systems of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, and all similar ailments.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ordinary monthly meeting of the Corporation was held, yesterday afternoon, in the Council Hall of the Municipality, the Hon'ble Mr. Burke presiding.

HEALTH OFFICER.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Secretary to Government in the General Department, requesting the Corporation to replace the services of Lieut.-Colonel T. S. Weir, Health Officer, at the disposal of Government at a very early date, as the Government of India had intimated that he was to be promoted to the Administrative Grade of the Medical Department.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta moved that the President be requested to bring to the notice of Government the circumstances under which it would be difficult for the Corporation to fill up the vacancy that would be caused if Lieut.-Colonel Weir be at once relieved within the four months prescribed for filling up a vacancy under the provisions of Section 75 of the Municipal Act, and to suggest in view of the legislation that was to be undertaken that a reasonable period of time be allowed to the Corporation before requiring them to relieve Dr. Weir of his duties as Health Officer.

Dr. Viegas seconded the proposition, which was carried.

AMENDMENT OF MUNICIPAL ACT.

Consideration was given to another letter to the President from the Secretary to the Government in the General Department intimating that H. E. the Governor-in-Council was prepared to introduce at once a short Bill for amending Section 74 (2) (c) of the Municipal Act so as to fix the salary of the Health Officer at a minimum of Rs. 1,500 and a maximum of Rs. 2,000 per mensem. He then proceeded to say : "I am at the same time to invite your attention to your predecessor's letter, dated the 1st March, 1897 in which he pressed upon the attention of Government the amendment regarding the excision of the words "on any site previously unbuilt upon" in Section 348 (1) of the Act, and to inquire whether pending the introduction of the more complete measure, which is understood to be in course of preparation and must take time to complete, the Corporation would like Government to take this opportunity of making this other amendment also."

Dr. Viegas moved : "That the President be requested to acknowledge the receipt of Government letter, General Department, dated the 29th May, 1900, regarding the amendments of Section 74 (2) (c) of the Municipal Act III of 1888, anent the pay of the Health Officer and Section 348 of the said Act, and to inform Government that the Corporation will be glad to see the amendment of the law regarding the excision of the words "on any site previously unbuilt upon" in Section 348 (1), of the Act also pushed forward as early as possible."

Dr. De Silva seconded the proposition.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta was opposed to the second part of the proposition which related to the amendment of Section 348. He proposed an amendment for the deletion of the second part of the proposition and inserting the following instead : "That the President be requested to inform the Government that upon a reconsideration of the question the Corporation do not consider it desirable to amend Section 348 of the Municipal Act, as they have power to deal with sites previously built upon by means of bye-laws passed with the sanction of Government."

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna seconded the amendment, which, on being put to the vote, was carried.

QUALIFICATIONS OF ACTING HEALTH OFFICER.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta, in accordance with a notice, moved : "That in connection with the Corporation's communication on the subject of the remuneration of the Health Officer, Government be also requested to provide in the amending legislation that the qualification required in the Health Officer should also be required in any officer appointed to act for him."

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee seconded the proposition, which was agreed to.

SIR GEORGE COTTON.

The Corporation considered a letter from Sir George Cotton resigning his seat on the Corporation and tendering his thanks for the kindness and consideration he had received from his colleagues during the many years it had been his privilege to take part in their proceedings.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta moved that the letter be recorded ; that the Corporation desired to place on record its high appreciation of the valuable services rendered by Sir George Cotton to the Corporation and the city during the time he was connected with that body ; and that the President be requested to communicate the resolution to him.

Mr. Wacha seconded the proposition, and it was carried.

A NEW MEMBER.

The Corporation considered a Government resolution appointing Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Dimmock, a member of the Corporation, *vice* Mr. H. C. Campbell, resigned.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta, in moving that the resolution be recorded, remarked that he congratulated the Corporation on the appointment. He was sure Dr. Dimmock would be able to rule the sometimes unruly medical members of the Corporation. (Laughter.)

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna seconded the proposition, which was carried.

AN APPOINTMENT.

The Corporation recorded a letter from Government appointing Mr. C. F. Stevens to complete the work of fixing for the term of five years, commencing from the 1st April, 1899, the rateable value of Government buildings and lands.

THE LATE MR. KIRKHAM.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna asked for and was granted priority for the following notice of motion which stood in his name : "That the Corporation places on record its sense of deep regret at the heavy loss sustained by the death of Mr. T. B. Kirkham, who, as member of the Corporation and Town Council, as well in other ways, for many years rendered very valuable services to the City, that this meeting do now adjourn as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased ; and that a copy of this Resolution be communicated to the members of the late Mr. Kirkham's family." He said : "The cruel hand of death has been, of late, very busy amongst our ranks and has snatched away some of our best men who had been moving and working amongst us. It is not even ten months since we had to mourn the sad and untimely death of the late lamented Dr. Peter Peterson. Close upon it followed the deaths of Mr. Forbes, Major Selby, the Hon. Mr. Wadia and Mr. Jamsetji Cama, all warm advocates of local-self-government, and some active members of the old Town Council and all of the Corporation. To-day we have to deplore the death under sad circumstances of our late lamented colleague Mr. T. B. Kirkham, and it is with deep feelings of regret that I rise to place before you the proposition which stands in my name. In doing so, I believe, I am simply discharging my duty, though inadequately to my tutor, friend and colleague. The resolution, Mr. President, hardly needs any long speech from me in support of it—Mr. Kirkham's services to the Corporation the City and the Presidency of Bombay are so fresh in our memory. It is now a little over two years since Mr. Kirkham retired from the sphere of his active duties, from the land of his adoption to the land of his birth. When two years ago he left our shores for good he was so hale and sound that none of us dreamt that his end was so nigh and that a life of such usefulness would be cut so soon. We all hoped and believed that he would be spared many a long year to enjoy the sweet repose earned after a life of toil and turmoil, and so well deserved in virtue of the arduous and meritorious services extending over no less a period than 33 years. But in this as in many other instances the wish has proved but father to the thought. Mr. Kirkham's services in various capacities to the Educational Department are all well-known to you and need no recapitulation. In whatever capacity he served, whether as the Principal of the Elphinstone Institution, or as Professor of English literature at the Elphinstone College, or as Inspector of Schools he never failed to make his personal influence felt and leave his mark behind. Ever vigilant, thoroughly conscientious in the discharge of his duties, Mr. Kirkham lost no opportunity to push forward the interests of the Department to which he had the honour to belong or rather which had the honour to claim him as one of its brilliant officers. Sir Alexander Grant early recognised his worth and deputed him to represent the Government High Schools at a Conference with Dr. Wilson and other missionaries at which he succeeded in pressing his views in favour of secondary education. His efforts in the cause of secondary education met with such splendid success that the present magnificent building on the Esplanade had to be brought into requisition for the accommodation of the rapidly increasing number of students, the old one being found inadequate for the purpose, and they elicited the warm praises of Sir Alexander before his departure for Europe in 1869. As Professor of English Literature at the Elphinstone College, he made a signal departure and devised a course of lectures in which he said "the books prescribed by the University are not to be sole end and aim of the students' attention, but merely incidents and illustrations in a systematic course of college instruction in the English language and literature.' The course was to give the student "a knowledge of laws which might convert into organized knowledge what would otherwise be a crude and undigested mass of isolated facts," and it is needless to say that his methods of teaching received the warm approval of the distinguished Principal of the Elphinstone College Dr. Wordsworth. Latterly, primary and technical education engaged his special attention, and he contributed not a little towards the extension and developments of those two important branches of education. It was at his suggestion that the contributions to the primary schools were nearly doubled by the Corporation. In appreciation of his rare abilities, that eminent educationist Lord Reay sent him on special duty to England to inquire in the methods of technical education as adopted in England and thanked him for the report submitted by him which proved to be of great practical value. His valuable services were finally recognised by Lord Sandhurst who elevated him to the local Legislative Council. Education alone did not monopolise the whole of his activities. Though a warm devotee of education and one of its early pioneers in Western India, Mr. Kirkham was never forgetful, like the late Dr. Peterson of the claims of other important concerns upon his energies. For several years he took a prominent part in the deliberations of the old Town Council and the Corporation. Gifted with rare oratorical powers, he brought his high intellectual attainments and sound practical commonsense to bear upon all important questions whether it was in the Town Council, or in the Corporation, or in the Legislative Council. His speeches were an intellectual treat, and many of you may have a lively memory of the many pleasant passages-at-arms he had with the Hon. M. Mehta. A man of liberal instincts, of broad sympathies and sterling independence, Mr. Kirkham was an ardent advocate of progress and a warm friend of local self-government in India, and fought many a battle for the city's interest. Trusted both by the rulers and the ruled, Mr. Kirkham was sometimes nominated by the Government and at others elected by the Corporation to a seat in the Council and successfully discharged his onerous Town duties to the satisfaction of both. Possessing genial manners, always courteous, "a kindly man moving amongst his kind," Mr. Kirkham was a thorough gentleman, and endeared himself to all with whom he came into contact. No official Anglo-Indian of recent times enjoyed the confidence and regard of the native community more than Mr. Kirkham did. After his first arrival in India, he was introduced by Sir B. Frere to the late the Hon. Mr. Jagonnath Sunkersett, and the advice which the veteran old patriarch gave him was, as Mr. Kirkham himself told the Poona public two years ago, "young man, be kind to the natives." You will all. I am confident, bear me out when I say that Mr. Kirkham's life in India was characterised by sympathy for the natives. It is British sympathy more than British talent that appeals to our hearts and draws us close and closer to Britain. It is a thousand pities that the old generation of the type of Peterson and Kirkham is passing away, and that few Europeans come forward to put on their mantles. I would appeal to them to fill up the gaps left by men of the type of Peterson, Kirkham, Wordsworth and others. In the midst of our regret let us not forget to extend our sympathy to that good lady—the sharer of Mr. Kirkham's pleasures and woes. Mrs. Kirkham has, I need not say, our sincerest sympathy in her sad bereavement. I had the privilege, Mr. President, of being Mr. Kirkham's pupil, friend and colleague. Unlike others of ordinary mould, he was highly gratified to see three of his own pupils, the late lamented Mr. Dharamsi, the Hon. Mr. Chandavarkar, and my humble self, sit by his side as his colleagues in the Legislative Council. The advice he gave me on the eve of his departure for Europe is even yet ringing in my ears. "I have a right," he said, "to advise you, and my advice to you is, spare yourself" I feel as though the words were spoken to me but yesterday—such a vivid remembrance have I of his countenance and his sonorous words. I would not take any more of your time but would at once recommend the resolution to your adoption, and in adopting it you will be simply doing justice to the memory of a tried friend and trusted counsellor.

Mr. Dinshaw Wacha, in seconding the motion, referred to the question of the leper nuisance in Bombay which was brought forward by the late Mr. Kirkham at the Corporation, and which led to the establishment by Mr. Acworth, the late Commissioner, of the magnificent Leper Asylum at Matunga.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta observed that he felt Mr. Kirkham's death as a personal loss.

The motion was then agreed to, and the Corporation adjourned till Monday.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CROWE.)

KILLED BY A ROBBER.

IMPERATRIX VS. BHAGTI PUNJA.

THE accused in this case appealed from a decision of Mr. T. D. Fry, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who, in April last, convicted him of culpable homicide not amounting to murder and sentenced him to transportation for seven years.

The accused was charged with the offence of culpable homicide by causing the death of one Rama Nathu. Two men named Bhaijee Bhatijee and Ghema Bapu were originally charged together with the present accused, but they had died since the case was committed for trial, and the proceedings had accordingly been held against the present accused alone. The case for the prosecution was that these three men endeavoured at night to break into the house occupied by the deceased Rama and his father-in-law, Hira Vanarsi, and that on Rama attempting to seize Bhagti, the latter wounded him on the arm so severely with a sword that Rama died almost immediately from loss of blood. Hira stated that it was a bright night, and that he could recognise the accused as the man who used the sword. The other two men, Hira said, were armed with bows and arrows which, however, they did not use. When Rama was struck, the blade of the sword parted from the hilt and remained on the cot. Three or four days afterwards, Hira identified the accused from amongst about thirty persons collected at Demai. Upon the evidence Mr. Fry came to the conclusion that it was the present accused who caused the death of Rama Nathu ; and regarding the offence as a serious one, sentenced him to transportation for seven years.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances of the case, dismissed the appeal.

CUTTING OFF A WOMAN'S NOSE

IMPERATRIX VS. MUSTAFAKHAN *alias* MACHHU HUSEN.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. E. H. Moscardi, Sessions Judge of Surat at Broach, who, in May last, convicted him of cutting off the nose of Rambai, wife of Manore Narotam, with a knife and causing to her other injuries with the knife and a stick ; and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for five years.

The Sessions Judge, in his finding, remarked that the accused controverted nearly every point of the evidence against him, and there was hardly any fact not in dispute except that on the evening of the 13th February last, the complainant, a young woman, aged about 22, received several severe blows with a stick in various parts of her body and had her nose cut off. The prosecution alleged that, on that evening, the accused went to the office of the chief constable with the blood-stained knife and stick in his hands, and there made a statement, in consequence of which he was immediately sent to the first-class magistrate, to whom he stated that complainant was his kept mistress, that he had that evening tried to persuade her to come with him to his house ; that she had refused, and that he then beat her with the stick and cut off his nose with the knife. Inquiries were made and the complainant was found in her house and made a statement that she never was the kept mistress of the accused, that he had been rude to her on some previous occasions ; and that that night he had asked her to go with him to his house, that she had refused to do so, and that he had then beaten her and cut off her nose. The Sessions Judge said no reason was shewn why the complainant should falsely accuse the accused of cutting off her nose rather than the person who really committed the outrage. The accused was convicted and sentenced as mentioned above.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the evidence, dismissed the appeal.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE TYEBJEE.)

A FATHER'S GUARANTEE FOR HIS SON.

SORABJEE CURSETJEE JAHAVERI *vs.* NASARWANJEE ARDASIR HORMUSJEE WADIA.

THE plaintiff claimed to recover from defendant Rs. 15,093-12-0 with interest and costs. The Hon. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the plaintiff ; and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, appeared for the defendant. The plaintiff, a commission agent carrying on business in Medows Street, had in December, 1899, handed to the son of the defendant, Homee Wadia, some packets of diamonds for approval. He failed to return the latter, and in respect of the same he was threatened with criminal proceedings. In consequence of the threat he went to his father, the defendant, who eventually signed an agreement on the 19th January, offering to make good the amount due, on consideration of plaintiff staying the criminal proceedings. The defendant had since repudiated all liability in respect of the agreement, which, he said, was forced from him. The defendant, in the course of his examination, said his son, in January, was the Agent of the Diamond Mills. On the 17th, he did not know the state of his son's liabilities. He had on the 15th signed another guarantee on behalf of Homee, which defendant had paid up. He was anxious that his son should not become insolvent in the middle of January. Since January he had paid about Rs. 30,000 on account of his son's liabilities. Defendant said his income as agent of the Dhun Mills, had temporarily been stopped. Byramji, one of Messrs. Little and Co.'s clerks, had told him on the 17th January that if he did not sign the agreement they would immediately go to the Police Court to take proceedings against him. He could not remember when he consulted his solicitors regarding the agreement. He believed in this matter the plaintiff had made over one hundred per cent profit. He was in a position to discharge all his debts and the claim made in the suit.

Further evidence was heard during the day.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	0	8
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	6	3	27
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada		1	40
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	13
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	42
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	9
G Mahim and Worli	3	1	7
Water Division	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	4	28
Total	15	9	174
Total plague deaths to date	75,297	61,147	
Same date last year	5	12	67
Small-pox	4	2	
Cholera	10	11	

PREVENTIVE OPERATIONS IN BOMBAY.

THE following Summary of Plague Operations in Bombay City during the week ending the 2nd June is published :—

The total mortality as registered at the cemeteries fell to 1,176, being a decrease of 238 on the figures for the preceding week. 39 deaths were not traceable in the City. Including cases treated as suspicious there were 358 deaths from plague, and 104 from small-pox, measles, relapsing fever, cholera, &c., leaving 704 due to ordinary causes against an average death-rate of 551. Of the 704 deaths, 109 were due to dysentery and diarrhœa. There was a slight decrease in the death-rate in the Esplanade, Umarkhadi Dongri, Bhuleshvar, Girgaon, Second Nagpada, Kamathipura, Byculla and First Nagpada Sections ; there was no noticeable increase in any Section. The total number of inoculations performed in the City up to the end of the week under report was 195,382.

The figures for plague attacks, deaths, and total mortality are compared below.

Period.	* Plague Attacks.	* Plague Deaths.	Total Mortality.
Week ending 3rd June 1899	113	82	613
Do 12th May 1900	356	332	1,591
Do 19th May 1900	357	247	1,528
Do 26th May 1900	315	212	1,414
Do 2nd June 1900	203	131	1,176

* Suspicious attacks and deaths are not included.

The admissions to Hospitals and Camp are shown in the following statement : 278 plague cases were under treatment at the beginning of the week. 73 were admitted during the week. Recoveries and deaths were 72 and 61 respectively.

SEA AND RAILWAY INSPECTION.

The following is a summary of results of Sea Inspection at Bombay for the week ending the 1st June :—

During the week 1,843 out-going vessels, including native sailing craft, with 24,775 crew and passengers, were medically inspected. The clothing and bedding of 773 outward bound persons were disinfected. 242 persons were rejected.

During the week 3 vessels with 266 crew and 239 passengers were inspected on arrival in Bombay harbour. 2 passengers suffering from jigger containing sacs and 11 from ulcer suspicious of jigger were found on board a vessel from the East African Ports. The clothing, bedding and boxes of 186 passengers, including 13 patients, were disinfected. The disinfection of the vessel in the usual manner was carried out.

During the week 1 case of plague, 10 of small-pox in the infective stage, 13 of ulcers due to jigger, and 5 of cholera (all fatal) were detected from outward and inward inspections and vessels lying in the harbour.

The following summary of results of Railway Medical Inspection, Bombay Presidency, for the week ending the 1st June 1900, is published for information :—

During the week 15 plague cases were detected, 5 having been actually suffering when removed from trains and 10 having developed plague within short periods after removal ; 9 of the above were detected at Kalyan (all from Bombay, 1 at Palghar from Andheri ; and 5 at Anand, 1 from Broach and 4 from Bulsar. 309 passengers in all were detained for observation, 2,124 subjected to the clinical thermometer test, and 4,358, disinfected as follows, viz. :—At Anand 1,348, at Kalyan 5, and at Poona 3,015. In all 1,159 plague cases have been detected up to the end of the week under the revised system ; 723 of these have died, 406 have recovered, 11 have been transferred, and 19 remained under treatment.

The following is a summary of Plague Operations during the week ending the 1st June in the Presidency :—

The total number of cases and deaths in the Presidency, including Native States, fell to 404—289, being a decrease of 179—139 on the figures of the preceding week. Plague increased very slightly in Belgaum City and Aden. Plague decreased in the city of Karachi, in the town of Mandvi, in the Cutch State and in the district of Thana, where Bhiwndi was free during the week. There was no appreciable change in the rest of the infected areas. Janjira and Kolaba continued to show cases as before, though the disease has decreased slightly. At Janjira medical examination of outgoing passengers, disinfection and evacuation are enforced. Outside Bombay City the worst infected places were Karachi, Aden, and Bandora. The only place reinfected during the week was Ahmedabad, where a few cases were discovered and promptly dealt with.

The total number of infected places in the Presidency, including Native States, fell from 32 in the week preceding to 25.

Abnormal total mortalities were reported from the following uninfected places in districts from which reports are received :—

	Total mortality.	Average.
Sholapur	132	47
Poona City	150	70
Barsi	76	17
Bhiwndi	41	6·5
Pandharpur	31	19
Kalyan	27	6
Alibag	17	4

The total mortality of the following infected places was also higher than the average after deducting the plague deaths :—

	Total mortality.	Average mortality.	Plague deaths.
Bhavnagar	356	29·6	1
Karachi	156	65	17
Porbandar	55	19·6	3
Thana	25	5·6	1

The following districts and Native States remained free from plague during the week :—

Districts.	Native States.
Ahmednagar	Akalkot
Bijapur	Aundh
Broach	Bhor
Dharwar	Dharampur
Hyderabad (Sind)	Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country
Kaira	Mahi Kantha
Kanara	Palanpur
Khandesh	Rewa Kantha
Nasik	Sachin
Panch Mahals	Savanur
Poona	
Ratnagiri	
Satara	
Shikarpur	
Sholapur	
Surat	
Thar and Parkar	
Upper Sind Frontier	

Statement showing the number of doses of Mr. Haffkine's anti-plague vaccine issued to various places from the Plague Research Laboratory, Bombay.

Name of place.	No. of doses issued. Up to 31st December 1899.	From 1st January to 25th May 1900.	During week ending 1st June 1900.	Total.
Bombay City	183,875	71,164	2,002	257,041
Punjab	20,511	39,151	3,017	62,679
Brisbane	......	6,006	5,013	11,019
Previously reported	1,047,080	274,413	......	1,321,493
Total	1,251,466	390,734	10,032	1,652,232

AN explorer lately returned from his travels, was relating his adventures. "I peered," said he, "into the thicket, and there before me lay a trunkless body," "Nonsense," remarked an interfering critic, "who ever heard of a trunkless body ?" "My friend," replied the traveller quietly, "the body was that of an elephant". He then resumed his story.

SOFT, FAIR, DELICATE SKIN ensured to those who use ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, the most cooling, soothing, healing, and curative preparation ever made. It cures and heals cutaneous eruptions, prickly heat, burns, stings of insects, removes freckles, tan, sunburn, redness and roughness, and imparts a matchless beauty to the complexion. Avoid imitations, and ask stores and chemists for ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS ?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, alays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JUNE 14.

Thursday's observations :—The storm which was yesterday in eastern districts of Central Provinces has recurred and is this morning in Chota Nagpur and South Bihar. The centre at 8 a.m. was at a short distance to the east of Hazarebagh. The storm is of considerable intensity, pressure being about fourtenths of an inch below the normal at the centre Strong cyclonic winds prevail in the storm area and in north-east India, and, heavy rain has fallen over a large part of the storm area. Darjeeling reports seven inches ; Purnea, Patna, Ranchi and Jessore, each four inches ; Gaya, Hazarebagh and Darbhanga, each three inches. Heavy rain has also fallen in the eastern districts of the Central Provinces, and, Raipur and Sambalpur have each had three inches. The mean temperature past 24 hours was about nine degrees below the normal in Bihar and Chota Nagpur. Pressure changes are slight in the west coast and winds are only light to moderate in force, indicating that as yet the monsoon in the Arabian Sea is not strong. Rain has fallen in the coast districts of Malabar and South Konkan. Ratnagiri, Mormagao, and Goa each report three inches. Pressure has given way rapidly over part of north-west India and the depression lying over Central Rajputana has shifted eastwards to north-east of Rajputana and the adjacent Punjab districts. Weather was disturbed with numerous duststorms and thunderstorms in Upper India plains and hills. Temperature increased yesterday in Sind and Rajputana and was excessive. Jacobabad registered maximum of 125, Hyderabad (Sind) of 122, and Jodhpur 119.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Chindwara, Captain R. B. Wood, which arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Calcutta, *via* coast ports, experienced rounding Ceylon and crossing Gulf of Manaar strong south-westerly winds and high sea and cloudy weather with rain off Cape Comorin. Strong westerly winds and high swell squally appearances to westward, to latitude off Calicut, fine clear weather and slight westerly swell off Tellichery, strong wind high increasing westerly swell squally appearance to westward. Tellichery to off Vingorla, heavy westerly swell with frequent hard squalls of wind and rain ; Vingorla to Bombay high westerly swell fine weather, but very hazy. The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co.'s s. s. Naseri, Captain F. J. Raffin, which arrived in harbour to-day from Bhownagar, met with fresh breeze and heavy sea along Kathiawar Coast and the Gulf of Cambay, very thick haze and land not visible during night, S. W. Monsoon. The steamer Loch Lentrathen, Captain T. C. Morgan, arrived in harbour to-day from Rangoon, encountered strong S. W. Monsoon from latitude 8° N. longitude 84. ° E., to latitude 15° N., and longitude 73·40° E.,

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esp'lade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba In. Cts.
Previously registered	0 07	0 50	0 57	0 85
Thursday, 14th June	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 03
Total	0 07	0 50	0 57	0 88
Total fall to June 14th, 1899.	5 87	5 48	13 62	9 14
Total fall to June 14th, 1898.	10 93	12 04	13 54	12 28

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m. ; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m. ; and at Colaba, from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 14TH OF JUNE.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutt standard, reduced to the same temperature Mo and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity, at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·315	NE	6	115·1	83·0	37	...	0·00	—0·31
Sirsa	29·235	SE	13	117·3	89·1	?	...	0·31	—0·16
Delhi	29·3 7	E	6	106·7	83·0	63	...	0·36	—0·17
Agra	29·297	SE	12	106·5	87·9	59	...	0·66	+0·13
Cawnpore	29·399	ENE	4	103·9	82·1	68	...	0·64	...
Allahabad	29·360	WNW	13	97·1	79·3	70	0·03	0·23	—0·87
Jhansi	29·301	SSW	7	104·3	90·2	27	..	0·16	—0·92
Jacobabad	29·296	NE	2	124·5	83·0	23	...	0·0	0·00
Karachi	29·366	WSW	16	98·4	84·8	84	..	0·00	0·00
Jeypore	29·287	WSW	5	113·2	91·4	41	..	0·6·	+0·03
Ajmere	29·340	W	11	114·4	87·0	55	..	0·00	—0·33
Deesa	29·447	SW	23	117·6	82·1	67	...	0·00	—0·21
Ahmedabad.	29·487	SW	8	112·3	83·1	61	...	0·00	..
Bhuj	29·397	WSW	32	107·3	81·4	83	...	0·00	—0·55
Jamnagar	29·438	SSW	35	105·2	81·3	63	...	0·00	...
Rajkot	29·458	SSW	25	108·9	79·5	73	..	0·00	—0·73
Bhownagar Para	29·500	SE	19	111·2	78·8	63	...	0·00	...
Veraval	29·516	SW	14	87·1	82·8	88	..	0·00	..
Neemuch	29·398	WSW	27	107·0	74·0	69	...	0·33	—0·40
Indore	29·43·	W	18	99·8	74·9	66	...	0·25	—2·21
Saugor	29·371	W	8	104·4	84·1	71	...	0·36	—0·63
Jubbulpore	29·333	W	10	103·0	83·1	52	...	0·01	—1·91
Hoshangabad	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...
Khandwa	29·466	W	20	102·2	82·6	55	...	0·48	—1·65
Raipur	29·403	SW	19	85·3	75·6	82	0·50	1·12	—1·15
Nagpur	29·438	WSW	16	102·2	77·4	72	0·21	0·10	—2·22
Amraoti	29·461	WSW	20	105·5	80·5	57	...	0·69	—1·74
Akola	29·489	N	3	102·3	81·3	54	..	0·58	—1·42
Surat	29·545	SW	14	94·7	88·5	71	..	0·00	—1·94
Malegaon	29·512	WSW	26	110·3	79·1	54	...	0·85	—1·12
Bombay	29·606	WSW	15	91·4	84·8	75	..	0·85	—4·98
Poona	29·582	W	31	93·5	77·3	61	...	1·22	—0·97
Ahmednagar	29·587	W	25	91·9	76·4	60	...	2·65	...
Aurangabad	...	WNW	32	91·8	?	64	...	4·58	...
Sholapur	29·597	WNW	18	92·2	77·9	60	...	1·55	—1·42
Ratnagiri	29·635	WNW	6	84·9	76·9	87	3·40	7·28	—6·89
Belgaum	29·669	WSW	28	85·3	70·7	88	...	1·73	—1·64
Goa	29·686	WSW	10	82·6	75·4	96	6·69*	9·68	...
Karwar	29·722	W	7	83·7	76·5	89	0·5	8·08	—10·48
Mangalore	29·745	WNW	3	85·8	75·4	83	0·18	5·96	—12·41
Calicut	29·770	WSW	14	86·7	78·0	81	0·78	7·87	—9·56
Cochin	29·817	Calm	..	85·5	74·7	86	1·64	8·45	—5·87
Bangalore	29·745	WSW	16	84·8	63·3	64	0·03	1·78	—0·47
Secunderabad	29·562	WSW	19	87·1	75·4	76	..	2·51	+0·54
Masulipatam	29·537	WNW	16	101·2	81·1	78	0·23	0·83	—1·61
Bellary	29·636	W	15	95·2	79·3	48	...	0·41	—0·52
Cuddapah	29·639	SW	L	102·2	84·4	57	...	0·17	—1·50
Madras	29·640	SW	13	105·0	86·0	52	...	0·11	—0·81
Coimbatore	29·723	W	9	87·9	72·6	78	0·05	0·74	—0·06
Trichinopoly	29·689	W	13	96·1	81·7	52	...	1·88	+1·23
Negapatam	29·696	SSW	12	100·0	82·0	62	..	0.00	0·80
Colombo	29·825	SW	14	85·5	79·5	89	0·30	4·03	—0·46
Aden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rain fall :—J. J. H.—0·00 (0·09) ; G. T. H.—0·00 0·33) (St. G. H.—0·0 (0·524) ; C. P.—0·00 (0·85

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly to rapidly at Delhi Agra, Jhansi, Karachi and Jeypore. has increased briskly at Raipur, Karwar and Cuddapah, and has changed very irregularly elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are steep to very steep.

Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been strong to light.

The temperature, both maximum and minimum, is above the mean of the season in many places. The highest temperature in the shade was 124·5° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 63° at Bangalore.

Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in all districts, except in Sind, Gujarat, the Punjab, Rajputana and at Agra, Jhansi, Neemuch, Khandwa, Amraoti, Secunderabad and Negapatam, where they are clear.

Heavy rain has fallen at Ratnagiri (3·40") and Goa (2·69"), over an inch at Cochin (1·64") and light to moderate showers at Allahabad, Raipur, Nagpur, Karwar, Mangalore, Calicut, Bangalore, Masulipatam, Coimbatore and Colombo.

There is a small depression central over Jeypore and the winds round about are irregularly cyclonic. The weather will hence remain squally and unsettled in Rajputana and the adjoining districts. There is as yet no appreciable increase in the monsoon along the West Coast and light to moderate showers only seem likely at present.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT—JUNE 13.

10 p.m.	86·1

THURSDAY.—JUNE 14.

6 a.m.	85·2
10 a.m.	89·4
2 p.m.	91·0
4 p.m.	89·8

PIANOFORTES
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POONA SEASON.
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TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., Ld., have made special arrangements this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that MARCKS and Co., Ld., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.
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FOR THE NEW CENTURY, 1900,
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	Rs.	a.
Alpine Climber, An—26in. by 32in.—K. Dielitz and Winter Breath Cause Cold and Chill (landscape) J. Farquharson	21	0
Arched Grotto, Ceptri August Len 26 by 32	21	0
Art Wins Heart—26 by 32—Paul Thumann 26 by 32	21	0
At the Fountain—26 by 32—Sir F. Leighton, P. R. A. 26 by 32	21	0
Autumn Gold (landscape)—26 by 32—J. Farquharson, 26 by 32	21	0
Bride, The—Ed. Bisson 26 by 32	21	0
Champion, The (wild cattle from Chillingham) 26 by 32, Basil Bradley		...
Charity (allegorical) L. Knaus 26 by 32		...
Charles Dickens—26 by 32—Daniel Maclise, R.A.		...
Christ in Gethsemane—26 by 32—J. M. H. Hofmann		...
Cold Shoulder, The—26 by 32—(a Hunting incident) A. W. Strutt		...
Corner in the Marketplace, A—26 by 32—Sir E. J. Poynter, R.A.		...
Couple of the Oakley, A (hounds)—26 by 32—The Blinks		...
Cromwell at Dunbar—26 by 32—A. C. Gow		...
Curefor Gout, A—26 by 32—W. Dendy Sadler.		...
Dancing Girl, A—Alb Von Keller, 26 by 32		...
Dawn (allegorical) Frank Dicksee, 26 by 32		...
Dejeuner (Pups, Kittens, Dicklings and Chicks) W. H. Frood, 26 by 32		...
Desire of all Nations (The Wisemen doing homage to the Infant Christ		...
Divider Affections—Arthur J. Elslay, 26 by 32		...
Diadumena—Sir Ed. J. Poynter, R.A. 26 by 32		...
Door of the Fold, The (Sacred subject) 26 by 32 Sybil C. Parker		...
Elaine—J. M. Strudwick, 26 by 32		...
Empty Chair, The (a stag hound)—26 by 32—Briton Rivers		...
Faraglioni near Capri, The—26 by 32—August Len		...
First Awekening of Eve, The—26 by 32—Val C. Princep		...
Floreal—26 by 32—E. 26 by 32, Bisson		...
Flowery May—26 by 32, L. Alma Tadema		...
Foretaste of Summer, 26 by 32, L. C. Nightingale		...
Four Seasons, The—26 by 32, Unknown		...
Getting it Hot: (companion to the "cold shoulder") 26 by 32, A. W. Strutt		...
"Gin a Body, Kiss a Body" 26 by 32, Maude Goodman		...
Girl of the Period (lady with gun with a shooting party) 26 by 32, Heywood Hardy		...
Golden Autumn (landscape) 26 by 32, Douglas Adams		...
Golden Eve, A (companion to, above) 26 by 32, B. W. Leader		...
Goodmorning, Mother Dear—26 by 32, E. Munser		...
Goodbye—26 by 32, Arthur J. Usley		...
Greek Slave—26 by 32 M. Nonsrenbench ard Pressed—26 by 32 (other with hounds in pursuit) A. Wardle	21	0
Hark to Towler (Hunting scene)—26 by 32, Companion to "Now Ride Lads"—Thos. Blinks	21	0
Heavy Load, A, 26 by 32, Forgan	21	0
"Hush" 26 by 32, Maude Goodman	21	0
For the Wine Seller—26 by 32, E. Grutzner	21	0
Iris, 26 by 32, W. A. Breakspeare	21	0
Our Village (a Hunting Morning) 30 by 40, Carter Read)	21	0

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Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	12
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

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BY
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 14.

2 3-4 per cent Consols .....£101 7-16—1-16
3 per cent Rentes.....£101 1-4 unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan...£108 1-2—£1
3 1-2 per cent Govt. Securities.£93 13-16—1-16
Bar Silver in London ..... 27 11-16 plus 1-16
do in New York ... .. 60 3-8 plus 1-16
Exchange on London at Paris 25 15—1-2
do on New York ..... 4 87 3-8 unchanged.
Discount Bank of England.... 3 1-2 per cent
do Short London Bills. 2 1-2 per cent—1-8
do Indian Bank Bills 2 7-8 per cent unch'ed.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 30,00,000

Rs. 17,00,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 3,20,000 ,, to Bombay.
Rs. 9,80,000 ,, to Madras.

Rs. 30,00,000.

Tenders on Calcutta and Bombay at 1s. 3 31-32d. (min.) rate received 9 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay, 15·97.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS—
Rs. 1,50,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. ... ,, to Bombay.
Re. ... ,, to Madras.

Rs. 1,50,000.

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4 1-32d. (min.) rate received in full.

Average rate of allotment, Calcutta, 16·03.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week including last Public Sale, Rs. 34,40,000.

Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 30,00,000.

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS—
Bills on Madras Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 4d.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened steady with rates pretty much the same as on closing yesterday, though for Bank demand 1s. 3 31-32d. was the best offering for the mail, Telegraphic being offered at the same rate, but 1s. 4d. for the former was obtainable from the 15th July, and after tiffin was to be had for this mail, but in such small amounts as to create no enquiry. The two buyers of Credits yesterday at 1s. 4 5-32d. were still buyers this morning at the same rate for June and July, but the rate for July soon went off, the buyer for that prrticular month apparently having satisfied his requirements. Taken altogether a very fair amount of bills must have come out between yesterday and to-day at 1s. 4 5-32d., but it is difficult to estimate anywhere near the exact amount.

Bank Telegraphic.....1s. 3 31-32d.
Bank Demand .....1s. 3 31-32 to 1s. 4d.
3 Months' Sight Credits.....1s. 4 5-32d. to 1s. 4-3-16d.
3 do Francs .....1·69 3-4 to 1·70.
Shanghai, 30 days' sight.....Rs. 195 1-2.
Hongkong do .....Rs. 143 1-2.
Japan do .....Rs. 148 1-2.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened steady at Rs. 95-7 and on receipt of the highly satisfactory news from South Africa the rate improved to Rs. 95-10.

The Bank of Bengal cash balance is up 10 lakhs, while the Bank of Bombay rate of interest is reduced 1 per cent., making it now 5 per cent. but which is still 1 per cent. above that of the Bank of Bengal.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—Market quiet with little business passing, Port Canning's have changed hands at Rs. 500.

Commercial Bank of India.....Rs. 60
Colaba Land and Mills.....Rs. 340
Bombay-Burma Trading Corp'tion....Rs. 6,625

FREIGHT.—The market is very quiet with nothing to report.

COALS.—This market also is very quiet pending the public declaration of the acceptance of tenders for the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

SEEDS.—GINGELLY.—There is a fair demand in a firm market and Yellow Poorbia is quoted Rs. 50 per candy.

CASTORSEED is firm and business has been done at Rs. 39-0-0.

LINSEED.—A steady market with business doing at Rs. 9-14-0 for bold and Rs. 9-12-0 to Rs. 9-12-0 for small grain.

RAPESEED is quiet with nothing doing at Rs. 7-9-0 for Brown and Rs. 7-14-0 for Yellow Cawnpore.

POPPYSEED is also quiet with rates about one anaa lower than yesterday, say Rs. 8-10-0 to Rs. 8-10-6.

LINSEED.—London quotes 56 1-8s. May-June, Antwerp, business done flat.

COTTON.—The market is steady with no demand from shippers, but the Mills have taken about 2,000 balee in all. In contracts Westerns are higher with a fair demand but few sellers. New crops are also higher, F. G. Bengals being quoted at Rs 173 for January and Good Broach Rs 201 for March 1901,

	Rs.
Bengal Fine ready	195
do F. G. do	185
Broach Fine do	215
do Good do	210

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats dull. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 8,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Imports 3,000 bales. Surats nil. Spot 4 31-32d. plus 1-32. Arrivals closed steady. Egyptian Fair Brown 6 9-16—1-16.

MID-UPLANDS IN LIVERPOOL.—

June	June-July	Sept.-Oct.	Dec.-Jan.	Mar.-Apr.
4·58	4·55	4·28	4·11	4·9
plus1-16	plus 1-16	plus 1-32	plus 1-32	unchanged

Cotton in New York—

Receipts at the Ports	2,000 bales.
Exports to Great Britain	1,000 ,,
Do Continent	6,000 ,,
Mid.-Uplands	9 1-16 plus 1-16
Futures month of August	8·33 plus 8
Do do December	7·54 plus 4

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay yesterday :—

	Bales of 392 lbs.
Dholleras	40
Broach	22
Campta and Dharwar	161
Westerns	130
Persian	83
American	68
Total...	504

Summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay yesterday :—

	Cwts.
Wheat	19,724
Linseed	5,773
Rapeseed	394
Gingellyseed	768
Poppyseed	4,245
Groundnuts	285
Castorseed	1,062
Rice	73,489
Myrabollams	1,187

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

The Liverpool cotton market closed firm. Surats dull.

Good Bhownugar 4 6-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	101 7-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan	109 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee paper	63 13-16
Bar Silver	27 11-16

BANK OF MADRAS,

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Madras for the week ending 2nd June, 1900 :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	60,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	24,00,000	0	0
Pub Dep at Hd Office Rs. 20,61,534-12-8 } Pub Dep at Branches Rs. 13,39,471-9-8 }	34,01,156	6	2
Other Dep at Head Office and Branches	256,73,998	12	10
Bank Post Bills, etc.	20,338	13	0
Sundries	6,46,641	3	3
Total	381,42,135	3	3

ASSETS.			
Government Securities	68,53,324	12	0
Other authorised Investments	6,56,666	6	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	59,31,182	15	7
Accounts of credit on Government and other authorised Securities	59,91,976	13	10
Bills discounted and purchased	68,73,106	2	6
Balances with other Banks	10,,1,725	6	10
Bullion	2,002	3	4
Dead Stock	9,81,659	10	0
Stamps	10,906	1	4
Sundries	1,61,477	13	0
	284,89,023	4	5
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches	96,53,106	14	10
Total ...Rs.	381,42,135	3	3

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.
SUBSCRIBERS to the WAR TELEGRAM EXTRAS, Rs. 2, can have the same delivered as they arrive.
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

SOUTH AFRICA.

DEATH.

PLOWDEN—May 2, at Bloemfontein, of wounds received in the action of Driefontein, Cyril Arthur Chichele, second surviving son of the late Colonel T J C Plowden, C I E, Punjab Commission.

POONA.

BIRTH.

GREANY—June 13, at 9 Queen's Gardens, Poona, the wife of Lt-Col J P Greany, M D, Civil Surgeon, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

BROWNE—May 30, at Ajmere, Wigram Arthur Browne, the eldest and only son of Mrs M W Browne, in his 37th year.

STRANACK—June 9, at Yercaud, of intermittent fever, Constance Maud, the beloved wife of A W G Stranack, aged 26 years and 6 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette
FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1900.

WHILE plague was slowly working its way to a total of 250,000 victims, in the first three epidemics in the Bombay Presidency, malarial fever killed 700,000 men, women and children. A few years ago, malarial fever carried off 41,000 victims in Eastern Bengal. That visitation excited no attention outside the area affected, it was not thought worthy of even a newspaper paragraph. There was no panic, there was no surprise. India has been familiar with malaria for countless ages, and an outbreak of it was not considered a matter of any great moment except to those actually stricken. The first and mildest outbreak of plague in the City of Bombay caused an exodus which reduced the population from 850,000 to less than 400,000. Malaria which claimed nearly three times as many victims in the Presideney as plague did, caused no movement of the population. In Italy, and indeed in many other countries, similar phenomena are familiar. Italy has acquiesced for over 1,500 years in the desolation by deadly malaria of the once populous Campagna, an area of 1,400 square miles, surrounding the City of Rome. It has also depopulated other large districts in that country. We now know that all this fearful mortality, and the desolation of whole districts is due to one particular species of mosquito, named the anopheles, a Greek word meaning hurtful. This vicious insect, which has long preserved a baleful incognito, has at last been found out. Modern science is now in a fair way to destroy its haunts in Italy, in India, and in our tropical Colonies. Mr. Cuthbert Christy, late Senior Medical Officer to the West African Frontier Force, Nigeria, and now on special plague duty with the Indian Government, treats this deeply interesting subject in a volume, entitled "Mosquitos and Malaria." A Roman physician, Lancesi, long since held the theory that mosquitos were the active agents in carrying the fever from man to man. In 1880, Dr. Laveran found that the cause of malaria is a microscopic parasite which lives inside the red corpuscles of the blood. This parasite belonging to a class, often found in ponds and ditches, is described by Dr. Manson as the most important in tropical pathology, giving rise to grave and fatal fevers, and undermining the health of millions directly and indirectly. It is the principal cause of death in the tropics and sub-tropics. It possesses a double circle of life, one form adapted to multiplication in the original host, and the other adapted for transmission through a fresh host.

For a long time it was a moot question how this parasite was carried from one human body to another, and in what medium it underwent its second cycle. The labours of Dr. Ross in India have solved this problem, and at the same time shown that not all mosquitos, but one particular kind—that known as the anopheles—completes the cycle of the parasite's existence, and while becoming itself infected, carries the infection from one human being to another. While Dr. Ross, deputed by Government to follow up this line of inquiry in Calcutta, was pursuing his experiments the Italian malariologist, Bignami, was studying the same subject in Rome. So far back as 1894, he brought a number of mosquitos of several species from a malarious district, and set them free in a room in which a man, who had never previously suffered from malaria, spent the night. The result was negative, as was that of similar experiments during the next three years. This made it clear that mosquitos in malarious districts did not all convey the malarial germs. In 1898, Grassi, an Italian naturalist, made an exhaustive study of mosquitos in Italy. He found that in all the malarial zones the anopheles is to be found, and wherever it is present, there also is malaria. This, in conjunction with Dr. Ross's inquiries in India, showed that a special mosquito is the host of the germ, and the medium by which it is transmitted from one person to another. Signor Bignami submitted the same man who had voluntarily undergone experiments four years before to a new series. He obtained from Maccarese, the most malarious village in the Campagna, the mosquito most prevalent there, which was identified by Grassi, as the anopheles, present in all malarial zones. It could not be known whether these mosquitos had imbibed the blood of a malarial patient, but the presumption was that some had. For a time the experiments failed, but ultimately the man showed the symptoms of what is called the summer-autumn fever prevailing at Maccarese. It was proved that malaria is conveyed direct by the bite of that mosquito. On the other hand a man bitten by numerous anopheles bred for the purpose which had never bitten a fever patient, did not get malaria. That species of mosquito is not itself the source of the disease.

In September, 1897, Major R. Ross, I.M.S., reported to the Director-General the presence of a peculiar pigment in mosquitos which had fed from a patient suffering from malaria. Following this up the next year in Calcutta, it was found that in certain stages, the spherical germ assumed a crescent form in the red corpuscle. Later on spores, or, as they were called flagellae, developed. It became evident that the germ completed its second cycle of existence in the mosquito, the disease being again transferred to human beings. Quinine at once kills the spherical germ, and no return of the fever is to be expected. With the crescent shaped germ quinine has no effect, though the germ gradually dies out, but with the possibility of frequent recurrence. Other minutiæ have been established which seem to account for the difference between quartan and tertian fevers. In Italy the true malarial season is the first six months of the year. The second period is due to recurrences of the existing fever; it supplies the mosquito with the means of starting the fever afresh in the ensuing year. All this points to the fact that the true way to eliminate malarial fever is to destroy the anopheles in its breeding ponds or swamps which are generally of a limited extent, and are not difficult to discover. A little paraffin poured on the surface of stagnant water disposes of the new brood. The author of this book writes:—"In all malarious districts it is necessary to remove stagnant water, and to drain or fill up useless ponds and ditches, in order that the larvæ may not be bred in them. All systems with surface and open channels will be efficacious in proportion to the velocity of the water. Levelling the ground or in towns paving it, so that the subsoil water does not come to the surface, is most important." A malarial fever is now known to be through the intermediary of this type of mosquito, at once infectious and contagious. The patient, we are told, should therefore be isolated in a room protected by mosquito curtains. There is every reason to hope that we are within measurable distance of the extirpation of malaria. All who are interested in this most important subject would do well to study Mr. Christy's volume, the first we believe which has been published. He will there find the natural history of the anopheles and the means for its identification. It is smaller than the ordinary mosquito, is silent in its attack and painless in its bite. This obscure insect has worked more woe to the human race outside the temperate zone than plague, cholera and yellow fever. Those fearful visitations are only for a season, the malarial mosquito is always with us.

PROGRESS is again reported from South Africa. Lord Methuen or Lord Kitchener, perhaps both score a complete victory over General De Wet on the Rhenoster river, capturing his camp and scattering his forces. It is on the strength of this that Lord Roberts expresses a hope that the damage to the railway line and the telegraphs will soon be put right. Lord Methuen's forces will presumably be employed in keeping communications open now that at last they have been got out of the quagmire which seemed to hold them. Probably Lord Kitchener will next be despatched in the direction of the Natal border to enable General Buller to "make his force felt." So far as the troops under the command of General Buller are concerned it is satisfactory to find that at last they are in the enemy's country. Laing's Nek has been abandoned by the Boers, the more effectually for the three days' grace which they utilised to pack up and get well under weigh. They were encamped at Volksrust, just above Charlestown to the north of Laing's Nek, and have received orders to mend their pace. Lord Roberts is engaging the Boer Commander-in-Chief who in an unassailable position is being assailed and is practically surrounded. Lower down another body of the enemy was yesterday reported to be surrounded so that we may expect to hear of two great hauls of prisoners unless the imagination of certain war-correspondents has again been allowed to run riot.

THE statement of imports and exports of food-grains issued by the Famine Department shows that during April the net imports fell 27 per cent. below those of March. Prices altered very little, a fact which, coupled with the reduction of the imports and the large balance of food-grains remaining unexported in Bombay, indicates that there were large stocks still in the districts. In Gujarat the April net imports amounted to something over eight lakhs of maunds, representing at the rate of half a maund per month per head of the population, a sixteen days' food-supply for the five districts of the Province. Ahmedabad received an amount equal to nineteen days' requirements, Kaira thirteen days, the Panch Mahals nineteen, Broach fifteen and Surat eighteen days' supplies. The net imports in the Deccan during April were also over eight lakhs of maunds, representing supplies for eight days, and a decrease of 43 per cent. compared with the amount received in March. The Karnatak imported the net amount of 53 maunds, about half that of March, and Thana imported 31,000 maunds and exported 10,000 maunds to Bombay and Poona. The port of Bombay received over 42 lakhs of maunds, of which over 29 lakhs were exported, leaving thirteen lakhs on hand. Compared with April of last year, the imports into this port were 24 lakhs more or an increase of 144 per cent. There was a large reduction in rail-borne imports, and of those received by sea 85 per cent. were from ports outside the Presidency, eleven per cent. from foreign countries, and four per cent. from ports within the Presidency, more than three-fourths of the latter amount coming from the Sind ports. Of the total exports of food-grains, 54 per cent. were sent by rail to the Deccan, Gujarat and Kathiawar, and of the exports by sea 51 per cent. went to ports in Kathiawar, Cutch and the Gaekwar's territory, and also to ports in Madras, 38 per cent. to ports within the Bombay Presidency, and 11 per cent. to foreign countries. In ordinary years the food-grains exported to foreign countries are mainly wheat, and in April of last year five lakhs of maunds were so exported, but last April very little wheat was sent out of India. For the nine months, from August to April, the total imports of grain into the port of Bombay were 276 83 lakhs of maunds, and the exports were 205·05 lakhs of maunds, the bulk of which went to districts in the famine areas.

PLAGUE is decreasing throughout the Presidency, and including Native States there are only 25 infected places. There was a decrease of 139 deaths, and with the exception of Belgaum city and Aden, where slight increases occurred, there was an all-round tendency for the disease to subside. In Janjira State it has apparently got a thorough hold, and medical examination of outgoing passengers, disinfection and evacuation are enforced. The general health of the Presidency is, however, very bad, and other deadly diseases besides plague carry off hundreds of persons each week. At Bhownagar the average mortality is 29·6, while for the week under notice no less than 376 people died, one only being atributable to plague. It is singular that both in the Mofussil and Bombay City the general mortality should be very much higher than normal, although plague has been less severe. In towns which are free of plague, the same high mortality is noticeable. Sholapur and Poona are typical instances—the death-rate being three times greater than the average. With regard to Bombay City the mortality is twice as high as it was in 1899, and probably Bombay has not been so unhealthy as it is now during the past twenty-five years. The weather is more than trying to European and Native alike, and the monsoon will be welcomed with a sigh of relief. Plague is more prevalent now than it has been at this time of the year since the first epidemic, but it only accounts for 63 extra deaths out of a total of 505. Malaria of a malignant type abounds, cholera claimed 72 victims, and the appalling mortality from diseases of the lungs continues. Small-pox is gradually subsiding, and although deaths due to diarrhœa are much above normal, it is lessening. The death-rate is 67·77 per 1,000, as against 36·70 for the same week last year.

THE Earl of Airlie, who has fallen on the battlefield in South Africa, was in command of the 12th Lancers. He had seen previous active service, taking part in the Afghan war in 1878-79, and the Soudan expedition in 1884. He also acted as Brigade Major, under Sir Herbert Stewart, in the Nile expedition in 1884-5, saw much fighting and was wounded three times. Lord Airlie was only 44 years of age, and was appointed Colonel of his regiment in 1897. He comes of an ancient Scotch family, and the "forbears" of the Ogilvies were great nobles in the district of Angus for untold generations. There is a story told that when danger is impending to the House of Ogilvie, the weird Drummer of Cortachy never fails to give due warning. On this occasion the blood-curdling roll of his muffled drum has not been heard, and the younger people are inclined to relegate the story of his weird appearances to the realms of fiction. Major the Hon. L. H. D. Fortescue and Lieut. the Hon. C. W. H. Cavendish, of the 17th Lancers, have also been killed. The former served with his regiment in the Zulu War of 1879, and took part in the battles at Zuinguin Mountain and Ulundi. The Hon. C. Cavendish had previously seen no active service.

THE Bank of Bombay, yesterday reduced its rate for Demand Loans on the security of Government Paper to five per cent. per annum.

WEDNESDAY next, 20th June, being the Anniversary of the Accession to the Throne of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, a salute of 31 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery at 7 a.m.

MAJOR W. G. WILSON, has resigned his commission in the Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

REV. C. H. BADHAM, B.A., has been temporarily appointed domestic chaplain to the Bishop of Bombay.

MR. J. R. TICKELL, Executive Engineer, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, has been granted five months furlough.

CAPTAIN A. J. D. DUNNE has been transferred from the Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps to the Poona Volunteer Rifles.

LIEUTENANT L. E. DENNING, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, has been appointed to act as Adjutant of the Governor's Body Guard.

THE services of Lieutenant J. B. Corry, R.E., have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

THE services of Captain C. F. Templer, I.S.C., have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

THE Hyderabad famine expenditure up to date is close on Rs. 70 lakhs. Good rain has fallen during the last few days in most of the famine tracts.

AMONG the Line regiments originally selected for increase to four battalions were the Royal Munster Fusiliers. The orders regarding this regiment have now been cancelled.

VETERINARY-LIEUTENANT F. S. H. BALDREY, Civil Veterinary Department, Assistant Principal of Bombay Veterinary College, has been granted privilege leave for three months.

IT is probable that all the new frontier levies will be eventually armed with Martinis. A beginning is being made with the 1st Battalion, Kurrum Militia, an exceptionally good Corps.

LIEUTENANT F. M. WESTROPP, R.E., on return from privilege leave has been appointed Executive Engineer, Central Hyderabad Canals District, in the Indus Left Bank Division.

THE Commander in Chief has awarded the Macgregor Memorial Medals for 1900 to Captain Wingate, 14th Bengal Lancers, and Havildar Gurdit Singh, 45th Sikhs; the latter also receiving a gratuity of Rs 100.

THE construction of the Bezwada-Masulipatam branch railway is being negotiated at the sole risk of the promoters, these being the terms on which the Government of India has consented to permit the work to be undertaken.

THE village of Bhangal in the Jullunder district has become re-infected with plague. The village, which is a large one with a population of 1,014, was first infected in April of last year and declared "free" towards the end of May.

THE Government of India has sanctioned the temporary employment of the following Engineers in connection with the Mysore-West Coast Railway Survey:—Messrs. A. W. Blake, L. A. Payne, E. M. Baker, and H. A. Irwin.

MR. F. J. A. HILL, Assistant Collector in charge of Kanara Range, has been posted to the charge of the Goa Frontier Range, vice Mr. C. Pogson, proceeded on furlough, Mr. F. A. Ingle has been posted to the Kanara Range, vice Mr. Hill.

IN cancellation of a previous notification Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, M.A. (Oxon) I.C.S., has been appointed to act as Collector and District Registrar of Thana and to be a member and president of the Local Board, vice Mr. E. Lawrence, proceeding on leave.

A BIMLIPATAM correspondent telegraphs:—"The monsoon broke here yesterday morning (Monday), four days earlier than the normal time. The weather has been showery for the past 24 hours with a high surf for the last three days. Ploughing and sowing operations are in full swing."

AT the meeting of the Municipal Corporation, yesterday, it was resolved on the motion of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna to place on record its sense of deep regret at the heavy loss it sustained by the death of Mr. T. B. Kirkham, who was a member of the Corporation and Town Council for several years.

H. E. THE MINISTER, Hyderabad (Deccan), who is staying at Vikarbad for a few days, met with an accident on Monday while dismounting from his horse on returning from a ride. He has broken a rib, but happily has sustained no other injuries. He is doing well and will return to Hyderabad a few days hence.

THE plague returns for the week ending June 9th show a continued decrease in mortality. Calcutta reported 138 deaths, but 46 of these were suspicions merely, and it is difficult to understand why cases of this kind are still included in the reports. There were 54 deaths in Bengal, 27 being in the Patna district. Two deaths occurred in the Punjab, and one imported case in Madras.

SIR ARTHUR TREVOR, Public Works Member of the Government of India, will complete his five years tenure of office on May 2nd, 1903, and the question of his successor in the Viceroy's Executive Council has already been the subject of discussion in the public Press. When Colonel Gardiner was appointed to officiate, last year, during Sir Arther's absence on leave, it was taken as an indication of Lord Curzon's desire to have an expert engineer in charge of the Department which controls railways and other public works in India.

A PRESS communique says, that as a large number of experienced officers hold strongly to the opinion that the company cook-house and unclean cook boys are to a great extent responsible for enteric and other evils, and that there is no reason why the soldier should not cook his own food provided properly constructed kitchens fitted with proper ranges and utensils be substituted for the present primitive arrangements—an experiment in this direction is about to be inaugurated at Quetta, where enteric has during the past few years claimed many victims.

SOME difficulty having been experienced in connection with the appointment of a Magistrate of the 1st class, being also a Justice of the Peace, on cantonment committees, as required by section 3 (1) of the Cantonment Code, 1899, it has been decided that where the condition that the Magistrate representing the District Magistrate must also be a Justice of the Peace cannot be fulfilled, the District Magistrate may, with the concurrence of the Lieutenant-General commanding appoint as his representative a magistrate who is not a Justice of the Peace until an officer possessing that qualification is available.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending June 12 was 1,114, giving a death-rate of 67·77 per annum per thousand as against 36·70 the corresponding period of last year, and 32·33 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 121 died from fevers; 117, plague; 12, small-pox; 6, measles; 72, cholera; 2, leprosy; 111, phthisis; 68 diseases of the nervous system; 176, affections of the respiratory organs; 91, diarrhœa; 27, dysentery; 43, still-born; 106, old age and debility; 16, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 43; Brahmin, 28; Bhattia, 9; Hindu of other caste, 571; Hindu low caste, 141; Musalman, 237; Parsee, 42; Jew, 2; Native Christian, 31; Eurasian, 3; European 5; Negro-African 1; other and unknown castes, 1. The total number of births was 239 as against 160 the corresponding period of last year, and 254 the average over the past five years.

IN passing orders on the Report on the audit of the accounts of the Mahomedan Gosha Widows' and Charity Fund, the Government of Madras says it cannot continue the Grant-in-aid to this Fund unless a marked improvement is effected in the method in which the accounts are maintained. Mr. J. O. B. Power, the auditor, in his report, makes several suggestions to this end and proposes forms in which future annual statements should be submitted to Government, and these are approved, and the Paymaster is requested to advise the Committee of the Fund to adopt them with effect from the 1st April, 1900. The Government considers that it is desirable to await the audit of accounts for the current year before reconsidering the question of the modification of the order under which the Government grant is now drawn annually, but the Accountant-General will be authorised to disburse any balance there may be of the Government grant for 1899 due on the accounts as now passed by him.

THE opening days of June brought more or less rain to several districts in the south and the north of the province, and there have recently been sprinklings in Lahore. This is good forth swings for the autumn so far as it goes, but more rain is required, especially in Shahpur. Fodder is still scarce and the overworked cattle are weak and emaciated. In Western India the want of heavy showers has delayed the autumn sowings, and famine remains unabated in the Bombay Presidency. Good rain is reported from Madras, but the rivers are low and irrigation supplies short. The standing crops on very limited areas under irrigation are in good condition and are yielding small but fair harvests. Some rain—but not enough—has fallen in the Central Provinces, where the preparation of land for autumn sowings is in full swing. Fodder is almost unobtainable in Rajputada, and Central India reports no important change. The conditions in the North-West Provinces and Bengal are favourable. The rice crop in the latter province promises well, and the prospect of indigo is good.

THE Cairo correspondent of the "Times" states that the Khedive will arrive in England on June 21, and will stay for about 10 days.

THE Emperor of Japan has conferred upon M. Delcasse, French Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Grand Cross of the Order of the Rising Sun.

ACCORDING to Mr. Alderman George White, of Norwich, the difference between a traveller and a bona-fide traveller is that the one is thirsty because he travels, and the other travels because he is thirsty.

THE Committee of the International Peace Bureau at Berne has decided to address to the Powers which are signatories to The Hague Convention a last appeal for their assistance in bringing about peace between Great Britain and the South African Republics.

THE proposed Gutenberg Museum in Mayence is intended to be a memorial of the celebration next month of the 500th anniversary of Gutenberg's birth in that city. The Mayor of Mayence has issued a circular explaining that the purpose in founding this museum is to collect, as far as possible, either in originals or in trustworthy duplicates, documents referring to the invention of the art of printing and its development. To the museum will be attached a Gutenberg Public Library to illustrate the history of the art of printing. It is also proposed to found, in connection with this museum, an International Gutenberg Society, one of whose objects will be the publication of important works on printing. The Mayor asks for objects of interest for the museum, and does not object to other assistance.

IT has been said that Mr. Ruskin left behind him a large number of unpublished writings. If by this is meant writings intended by their author for publication, and suitable to it, the statement, we understand, is not correct. One or two lectures exist in manuscript which have not yet been republished. And no doubt there is at Brantwood a large quantity of notes and memoranda. In all probability, however, not much will be found in a state to admit of publication. Mr. Ruskin's unfinished books will remain unfinished. This list includes "Præterita," "Dilecta," "Proserpina," "Deucalion," "Our Fathers Have Told Us," "Love's Meinie, and "Bibliotheca Pastorum." What Mr. Ruskin has left behind him is his diaries and journals. Extracts from these and from his voluminous correspondence will no doubt in time see the light. Mr. Charles Eliot Norton, one of his literary executors, is expected in this country very shortly.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

COMPLETE VICTORY BY METHUEN.

LORD KITCHENER ASSISTS.

ATTACK ON GENERAL BOTHA.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

A despatch from Lord Roberts, dated Pretoria, 12th instant, says, "Lord Methuen gained a complete victory over General de Wet at Rhenoster River on the 11th instant, captured his camp and scattered the enemy in all directions.

"The despatch adds that Lord Kitchener was despatched to join Lord Methuen whom he met at Vradeport on the evening of the 10th.

"Lord Kitchener and Lord Methuen marched towards Kroonstad on the 12th."

LORD ROBERTS' ARMY AGAIN ENGAGED.

Lord Roberts on the 11th ordered an attack on General Botha who is in a strong position with an unassailable front 15 miles to the east of Pretoria on the Middleburg Road.

French's division went round by the left and Hamilton's by the right. Both forces were strongly opposed.

Two of Hamilton's Infantry battalions almost gained the key of the enemy's defence on the left flank before dark, and bivouacked on the ground won.

Pole-Carew's division in the centre advanced to support Hamilton.

THE RHENOSTER REVERSE.

Lord Roberts ends the despatch by saying "the Government need have no apprehension regarding the security of our South African Army. The enemy has gained a slight success which will very shortly be remedied.

[This refers presumably to the disaster at Roodeval on the Rhenoster river, when the whole of the 4th battalion, Derbyshire Regiment, disappeared. According to latest accounts instead of 17 killed and 76 wounded the figures were 36 and 104, the bulk of the battalion being captured. The railway line and telegraph wires over a distance of twenty miles were also destroyed.]

"It will not take long to repair the railway and we are able to hold the line from Pretoria to Rhenoster in strength.

"Lord Methuen will guard the line as he advances.

"General Hunter should be at Potchefstroom on the 12th and will then move on Johannesburg.

GENERAL BULLER TO MAKE HIS FORCE FELT.

"I have communicated with General Buller who will doubtlesss soon make his force felt.

"I hope the losses are not serious.

"The Earl of Airlie, 12th Lancers and Major the Hon'ble L. Fortescue and Lieutenant the Hon'ble C. Cavendish of 17th Lancers have been killed.

"Kroonstad is quite safe."

LATER.

A despatch from Lord Roberts, dated Pretoria, 13th, says our troops engaged Botha all yesterday, the enemy fighting with considerable determination, but evacuated their strong position at night and are now retiring eastward.

Lord Roberts understands our casualties were moderate.

LORD METHUEN'S LOSSES.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

Lord Roberts wires from Katbosch that Methuen's losses were one killed and eighteen wounded.

The 4th Derbyshires on the 7th lost 36 killed and 104 wounded. The latter are now in the Yeomanry Hospital which Lord Methuen recaptured.

BULLER'S ENCAMPMENT.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

General Buller is encamped at Laing's Nek tunnel, which has been but little damaged by the Boers.

METHUEN AT RHENOSTER.

Lord Methuen is now at Rhenoster River, where the railway is being repaired.

WAKKERSTROOM SUBMITS.

A despatch from General Buller, dated Laing's Nek, 14th, says the town and district of Wakkerstroom have formally submitted.

BULLER'S CASUALTIES.

General Buller's casualties on the 10th and 11th were 26 killed and 126 wounded.

The killed include Captain O'Brien of the Cameronians and Lieut. Johnston of the 11th Hussars.

RESIGNATIONS OF MR. SCHREINER.

Mr. Schreiner, the Cape Premier, has resigned and his resignation has been accepted.

SIR GORDON SPRIGG SUMMONED.

Sir A. Milner has summoned Sir J. Gordon Sprigg to form a cabinet.

THE REVERSE AT ROODEVAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 14.

The London correspondent of the *Pioneer* wires 13th June :—No authentic details have been received as to the capture of the 4th Derbyshires at Roodeval, but Boer accounts say that the Burghers advanced in four divisions under General Steenkamp, who took, besides the prisoners, one Maxim, thousands of lyddite and shrapnel shells, 3,000 suits of clothing and an immense quantity of stores, valued at £100,000, all of which were destroyed through lack of conveyances.

At the small action at Vradefort the next day General Steenkamp took 38 more prisoners, but 500 British reinforements coming up, the Burghers retired.

THE ASSAULT ON LAING'S NEK

on the 11th instant was magnificently carried out. The Dorsets led at Alleman's Pass, supported by the Middlesex, Warwicks, 1st Yorkshires and the 1st Dublins on the right flank, the Second Brigade being on the left. The main point of attack was a high kopje near the Pass, and, as the Infantry charged uphill with fixed bayonets, the enemy galloped off to the east and north utterly routed. Afterwards several farm-houses which were flying the white flag were visited and four Wakerstroom burghers were dragged from under the beds. It was pretended that there were invalid ladies in the houses. The burghers captured around Newcastle filled three trains which were expected at Durban on Tuesday night.

A despatch from Lord Roberts shows that communications have been restored earlier than was expected. He dates it from the Residency at eight in the morning. Pretoria and Johannesburg, he says, are perfectly quiet and the inhabitants have expressed gratitude at the prevalence of peace and order.

STEYN'S WHEREABOUTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 14.

A special telegram to the *Indian Daily News*, dated London, June 13th says :—Fierce fighting has been going on four hours in the neighbourhood of Allemansney. Our infantry advanced in splendid style.

The Dorsets led the attack, supported by the Middlesex and Warwickshire Regiments, along with the 1st Yorkshires and 1st Dublins.

A Boer account of the raid at Roodeval says that, besides capturing the Derbyshire Militia, they also captured a maxim gun, along with an immense quantity of stores, including three thousand suits of clothing. As they were unable to carry off these things, they burned them.

Ex-President Steyn is meditating on the events of the past nine months, and watching the close of the struggle from the neighbourhood of Reitz, away to the east of Lindley.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

SERIOUS POSITION OF THE KUMASI GARRISON.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

Governor Hodgson reports from Kumasi on the 4th inst., that they were all on half rations, and only ammunition enough for defence.

The rebels are in great force.

LATER.

News from Kumasi, dated 4th inst., says Captain Maguire is dead and Major Morris and six others wounded.

AN ANGLO-INDIAN ATHLETE.

Mr. Norman Pritchard, the Anglo-Indian athlete, to-day, at the London Athletic Club, easily won the Quarter Mile Hurdle Challenge Cup in 61 1-5 seconds and finished third in the Hundred Yards Handicap.

Pritchard's health is good and climate agreeing with him.

BRITISH TROOPS FOR TIENTSIN.

Six hundred troops have left Hongkong for Tientsin.

CHINESE ENTRENCHING AT PEKING.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

The "Daily Telegraph" publishes a despatch from Shanghai which states that the Chinese are entrenching outside the walls of Peking and their guns are trained on the British and American legations.

PROGRESS OF THE EXPEDITION TO PEKING.

The foreign expedition is now at Langfang which is midway between Tientsin and Peking, which the expedition does not expect to reach before Sunday.

CHINESE PREPARING TO RESIST.

Ten thousand Chinese troops under General Tungfuhsiang are preparing to resist the entry of the foreign troops into Peking.

LANDING OF RUSSIAN TROOPS AND GUNS.

1,700 Russian troops with horses and guns have landed at Taku.

A "Daily Mail" despatch from Tientsin, says, 2,000 Russians have landed at Taku.

JAPAN SENDING MORE TROOPS.

Japan is also sending a regiment to China.

THE ASCOT GOLD CUP.

The following is the result of the race for the Ascot Gold Cup :—

Merman 1
Scintillant........................ 2
Grafter 3

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, JUNE 14.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. China, with the outward mails of the 8th instant, left here at 5 a.m., to-day.

FAMINE RELIEF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 14.

The numbers under famine relief have gone up this week over six millions, the Bombay Presidency reporting an increase of 208,000 and the Central Provinces of 20,000. People are still dying in great numbers of cholera in Marwar, Meywar, and Panchmahal Bhil country, but the scare is abating and they are flocking back to relief camps.

THE RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

It has been decided that the Railway Traffic Conference will be held here on 9th September with Mr. Brereton, Director, Railway Traffic, as chairman, and Captain McElhinny as secretary.

APPOINTMENT.

Mr. Becher, Accountant-General, Public Works Department, officiates as Secretary to the Government of India during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr. Burn.

THE POLICE TORTURE CASE.

POONA, JUNE 14.

Mr. Carvalho to-day after hearing a few witnesses framed charges against the accused who gave evidence and denied the charges, and committed them to the sessions.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

COLOMBO, JUNE 14.

Orient Mail steamer Orizaba, from Australia, arrived.

Mail steamer Duplex, from Calcutta, arrived.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Trieste, from Bombay, arrived at Hongkong, on the afternoon of the 14th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Franz Ferdinand from Triste, left Aden via Karachi on the afternoon of the 13th instant, and is expected here about the 21st instant.

SACRILEGE AT PALI.

ON Sunday, the 10th instant, before divine service it was found that the Chapel of Calvary, situated on the Palli Hill, Bandora, had been broken into and a gold chalice, two silver crowns and some rich vestments stolen, their value is about Rs. 600.

The matter has been reported to the local police.

THE series of mysterious explosions which have taken place in various parts of Paris continue. On the morning of May 20 an Austrian journalist, while passing through the Rue Tronchet, noticed a tube to which a lighted fuse was attached. The journalist pushed the tube towards the gutter, where it exploded with great force, though no serious damage was done. The police are at a loss to account for these mysterious explosions.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

NOTES ON CRICKET.

GOSSIP FROM THE UNIVERSITIES.

LONDON, MAY 25.

DESPITE the continuance of fine weather and the consequent good condition of the wickets, all the matches that were begun on Thursday of last week were brought to a definite conclusion. Surrey's victory over Derbyshire was a very easy one, notwithstanding the fact that their opponents opened the match with the splendid total of 329. Hayward's brilliant batting was, of course, the feature of the Surrey innings, which was declared closed with the total at 453 for nine wickets. So remarkably consistent has been the scoring of the Surrey team since the season opened that the great batting abilities of the side, which were never in doubt, have been strikingly demonstrated, and this though Abel has been kept away from cricket owing to an injury to his hand. It was the bowling of Lees, however, which on Saturday enabled Surrey to win so easily. He captured seven wickets for 38 runs, and completely demoralised the Derbyshire batsmen.

Essex have opened their season in brilliant style by defeating Gloucestershire by 261 runs. At all points of the game they outplayed their opponents. It was, however, the superiority of their bowling which gave them the victory. Against such a varied and skilful attack as that of Mead, Young, Mr. Kortright, and Mr. Bull, the Gloucestershire batsmen were in the majority of cases helpless. In extenuation of Gloucestershire's defeat, however, it should be observed that the country was not quite at its full strenth, since Messrs. Sewell, Rice, and Hemingway were absent. Sussex defeated Worcestershire by seven wickets at Brighton. Killick's century, 126 not out, had enabled the Sussex captain to declare his first innings closed with the score at 389 for seven wickets on Friday evening, and Worcestershire, 151 runs behind, could have small hopes of retrieving their position. Nor did they succeed on Saturday, for notwithstanding a very determined and plucky effort by Mr. H. K. Foster who made 89, the side were all out for 243, and Sussex scored the 93 runs necessary to win for the loss of only three wickets. Sussex have a fine all-round team this season, and will probably take a high position among the counties.

The feature of Saturday's play at Oxford, where the Dark Blues succeeded in defeating Mr. A. J. Webbe's team by five wickets, was the magnificent batting of Mr. R. E. Foster, the University captain. In the first innings of his side he had made 128, and at the second attempt he scored exactly 100 not out, thus equalling his record of last August when against Hampshire he made 134 and 101 not out. This feat of scoring separate hundreds in a single match used to be a very rare one. It was accomplished several times last season, however, and with the great improvement in the condition of the wickets seems likely to be more frequent in the future. But even so, Mr. Foster's achievement was a very fine one, since it enabled his side to defeat a fairly powerful team, and he was, moreover, engaged in playing an uphill game through it all. Cambridge University were not so fortunate as their rivals at Oxford. They found Rhodes in excellent form, and the result was a victory for Yorkshire by an innings and 15 runs. Rhodes captured eight wickets for 68 runs.

Monday's cricket was remarkable not only for the large number of important matches begun, but also for the heavy scoring which it produced. The Oval has been rightly described as a batsman's paradise, and never did it deserve that appellation more than it did on Monday. Surrey had Worcestershire for opponents : they secured first innings, and the result was a weary day in the field for the Midlanders and a mammoth total of 495 for five wickets for Surrey. Abel signalised his return to the ranks of his county team by scoring 221 in his finest form. He received most assistance from Hayes and Lockwood, both of whom made over a hundred. Hayward, whose batting has met with such uniformly brilliant success hitherto this season, was dismissed after scoring only five. No play was possible at the Oval in the match between Surrey and Worcestershire on Tuesday, and on Wednesday only an hour could be devoted to the game owing to frequent showers of rain. During this time Worcestershire scored 30 runs for the loss of four wickets.

The opening day's play in the match at Lord's between Middlesex and Sussex was rendered notable by the first appearance for the home county of two young amateurs, who promise to render most useful assistance to the side, and by the re-entry into first-class cricket of Mr. A. E. Stoddart. The recruits referred to are Messrs. G. W. Beldam and G. F. S. Griffin. The first of these has gained a considerable reputation in local cricket. He used to play regularly for the now defunct West Middlesex Club, which had its headquarters at Acton, and has latterly played for Richmond. Mr. Griffin is also well known among clubs in the West of London. Both played once or twice for the second eleven of Middlesex last season, and with such success that it was generally understood that they would be given a trial at an early opportunity during the season of 1900. This has now been done, and with what success the score-sheet at Lord's on Monday clearly demonstrated. Mr. Beldam played a stylish, steady innings of 62, and Mr. Griffin contributed a more vigorous and lusty 88 not out. The latter is scarcely out of his teens, but he is tall and plays with great confidence. At the close of play Middlesex had scored 424 for six wickets. Mention should, of course, be made of Mr. Warner's score of 114, which was made with all that grace of style for which he is distinguished. The contest had to be abandoned on Wednesday after Sussex had completed a first innings for 169. It would have been extremely unfortunate for Sussex had they lost the match because of the bad condition of the ground, however, and they at least have the consolation of knowing that Wednesday's showers saved them from defeat.

Another match that was spoiled was that between Kent and Gloucestershire. There would no doubt have been a very keen struggle for supremacy had play been possible throughout the three days allotted to the game. As it was, only nine runs separated the totals of the sides after the completion of a first innings each, the slight advantage being in favour of Gloucestershire. On Wednesday Mr. Mason, who is batting well this year, carried his score to 83 before being dismissed. A satisfactory feature of the game was the continued good form displayed by Mr. Jessop with both bat and ball. He scored 77 in the first innings of his side, and followed this up by capturing eight wickets for 88 runs on a wicket which could scarcely be said to have favoured a fast bowler.

Both Derbyshire and Warwickshire have cause to be grateful to the rain for enabling them to avoid defeat at the hands of Yorkshire and Essex respectively. At Sheffield the Yorkshiremen declared their innings closed with the total at 259 for seven wickets, and Derbyshire, 88 runs behind, had just begun their second innings when the rain caused the match to be abandoned. The wicket would have suited Rhodes admirably, and it is doubtful whether Derbyshire would have averted an innings defeat. The vigorous batting of Mr C J Kortright was the feature of the Essex innings at Birmingham on Wednesday. Mr Kortright scored 66 in which were nine 4's, and at the close of the game the Essex total was 255 for seven wickets. Warwickshire's full total was 256.

Notts have begun the season under the captaincy of Mr. A. O. Jones in brilliant style. They defeated Leicestershire on Wednesday by an innings and 20 runs, and this notwithstanding the fact that the beaten side had had the advantage of batting first upon a sound wicket. Mr. Jones carried his score to 155 before being dismissed—an innings which included two 6's and nineteen 4's. When Leicestershire batted a second time they found Wass, the Notts fast bowler, in splendid form, and they were all out for 73. Wass captured six wickets for 29 runs.

Both the Universities were easily successful on Wednesday—Oxford against London County by an innings and 330 runs, and Cambridge over the M.C.C. by ten wickets. A remarkable bowling feat was accomplished in the match at Cambridge by Mr. L. T. Driffield, a freshman from Leatherhead, who captured seven wickets for seven runs. He bowls left-handed, and makes the ball turn a good deal. Mr. E. M. Dowson, the late Harrow captain, has so far bowled disappointingly in University cricket, though he continues to make useful scores.

For the first time Lancashire met Worcestershire at Old Trafford on Thursday. At the end of play Lancashire had an unquestioned advantage. Briggs, to the delight of the host, was the one great hero of the day. He carried everything before him. When the Worcestershire men went in, their captain, having won the toss, he succeeded in getting each of the ten wickets in turn. It is an achievement rather rare in cricket annals, and more especially in Lancashire cricket annals. So far as one can remember—not having the records before him—William Hickton, who died just a short time ago, is the only other Lancashire bowler who has accomplished the feat. When the innings of Worcestershire was over Briggs returned to the pavilion to the accompaniment of great cheering from a crowd that was making holiday in celebration of the Queen's birthday. It seemed honour enough to Briggs that he should take all the ten wickets. After such an illness as he has sustained since the England and Australia match at Leeds, he quite deserved to be cheered in double measure. But when in addition to his remarkable bowling feat, he joined Tyldesley at the wicket and scored runs at a most uncommon pace—so that he quite overran his companion, who is not usually slow in his methods—there was a continued demonstration of delight. It was a most inspiriting partnership. One four after another came to Briggs—including a cut in his old style which it was quite a delight to witness,—and the total had been carried to 97 before he was out to Wilson. Further good cricket was played by Tyldesley and Sharp, and at the close of the day's play the total was 191 for seven wickets.

Yorkshiremen are quite satisfied with the form the county eleven have shown so far. Brown, sen. Denton, Wainwright, Hirst, and Ernest Smith have all proved themselves to be in form with the bat, and with the ball Rhodes is bowling as well as ever, while Haigh, Hirst, and Brown, jun., have all given satisfaction so far. Haigh is rather slower than he was last year, and has modified his run, in obedience, possibly, to the dictum laid down by the late W. Lillywhite 56 years ago that a bowler who commences like a lion finishes like a lamb. The Darfield Brown is another man who has also changed his action, though it is a moot point if be has not slowed his pace also. Yorkshire have a new left-handed batsman in I. Washington, of Wombwell who promises to give the team that variety which it has been lacking for some time.

In addition to Cricket general sport at the Universities is now going with a hum—as the Yankees say. Cyclists are getting ready for the Inter-Varsity meeting on July 9, and already Messrs. FitzHerbert and Martyn (Oxford), and Curtis-Bennett and Englehart (Cambridge) have proved themselves in fine trim. At lawn tennis Oxford appear the stronger this year, which is just as well. Up to date the Cantabs boast an overwhelming superiority in representative games. The Inter 'Varsity meeting is fixed for July 3 and 4. Both swimming and water polo teams are strong this season, and a fine tussle should be witnessed on June 22. Aquatic interest now centres upon the summer eights at Oxford—commencing next Thursday. The crews are fully average, and a sensational fight should ensue between New College (holders) and Magdalen for premier position. For the rest, Christ Church, Exeter, Pembroke, Oriel, and Keble should improve their positions a good deal. To general satisfaction Messers. E. A. Dawson (Malvern and Oxford) and H. W. Workman (Repton and Cambridge) have been elected Presidents of the athletic clubs for the ensuing year.

Oxford University water polo team had quite a field-day when they opened the season's work with St. Bartholomew's Hospital as their opponents In the Squadron Race they gained an eight yards advantage, but in the Polo Match they completely swamped their opponents to the tune of 10 goals against 1 goal. In the registering of this huge total, Wallace, for Oxford, proved a veritable "Long Tom" in his bombardment of St. Bartholomews' goal, beating the custodian upon no fewer than eight occasions.

The Cambridge University B. C. held a meeting at Sheen House on Thursday, when H. Curtis-Bennett (40), after winning the half-mile, easily created a great surprise by bowling over the crack Paul Englehart in the five miles after a capital struggle. By the way, the Sheen House people have arranged a capital programme, but the events are mainly those of the two Universities, the Hospitals and the London B. C.

The Anerley decided a 25 Miles Race at the Palace on the same evening, when T. H. Walpole (6min.) proved an easy winner from the limit man, P. R. Farrell (9 min.) while W. H. Moon (3min.) finished next.

WIDOW RE-MARRIAGE IN BOMBAY.

UNDER the auspices of Mr. Bhugwandas Madhavdas Rugnathdas a widow re-marriage was celebrated at the "Widow Re-marriage Hall," Girgaum, on Monday evening, in the presence of a large and influential gathering of ladies and gentlemen. Bai Amthi, who became a widow at the age of eleven and who is now twenty-six, belonging to the Dasha Parwad Bania community of Ahmedabad was re-married to Mr. Chaganlal Dhanjee of Nadiad belonging to the Visha Khadaita Bania caste. Mr. Chaganlal who is now about 32 years old is a money-lender and lost his first wife some twelve years ago. He has given a sum of Rs. 451 as "stridhan" to his wife Bai Amthi. They were sent here for their re-marriage on the 6th idem by Rao Bahadur Lalshanker Umiashankar. The marriage ceremony was performed according to the Hindu Shastras by Brahmin priests. Among those present were to be seen the Hon'ble Mr. Chandavarkar, Messrs. Hormasjee M. Chichgar, Damodhardas G. Sukhadwala, Shiradkar, Sitaram Dhakjee N. S. Beagalee, Natrajan, and others.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE MANCHESTER CUP.

THE Manchester Cup of 2,500 sovs. (200 in plate, the rest in specie), added to a Handicap Sweepstakes of 25 sovs. each, 10ft.; winners after May 10, at noon, of 200 sovs. once 5lbs., twice or once of 500 sovs. 10lbs extra; second to receive 300 sovs. and the third 10lbs. evtra; second to receive 300 sovs. and the third 100 sovs.; entrance 4 sovs. the only forfeit if declared. One mile and three-quarters. (38 subs. 13 of whom declared.)

Duke of Portland's b f La Roche, by St Simon—Miss Mildred, 3yrs, 6st 13lbs .... Cannon 1
Mr J C Dyer's ch c Joe Chamberlain, by Phocion—Blue Bodice, 3yrs, 6st 13lbs .... Sloan 2
Mr Oliver's b f Clarina—6yrs 8st 7lbs........ Reiff 3
Mr J E McDonald's ch c Renesselaer, by Haden Edwards—The Bell, 6yrs, 8st 8lbs 0
Lord William Beresford's b c Dominie II, by Sensation—Dolores, 4yrs, 8st 2lbs 0
Mr Teddys ch g Uncle Mac, by Hagioscope—Matilda, 6 yrs 8st 0
Mr D Seymour's b g Squire Jack by Sweetheart—Royal Lady 6yrs 7st 12lbs 0
Sir E Vincents ch h Stoccado, (late Crauberg II), by Cranbrook—Tiwoona, 4yrs 7st 11lbs 0
Mr H C White's br m Old Clo, by Lochiel—Tatters, aged, 7st 8lbs 0
Prince Soltykoff's b c Airolo, by Ayrshire—Radiancy, 4yrs, 7st 5lbs 0
Mr J Rowson's b c Little Champion by Hampton—Norah 5yrs 6st 13lbs 0
Mr. H Hardys ch g Biddo by Lauriscope—Cymbeline 4yrs 6st 10lbs 0

(Winner trained by Porter.)

Betting: 7 to 4 against La Roche, 3 to 1 Joe Chamberlain 10 to 1 Clarina.

Won by six lengths; two lengths between second and third.—*Asian.*

DEPARTURE OF R. I. M. S. CLIVE.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Clive, Commander G. J. Baugh, sailed yesterday, for South Africa with the Dhobie Corps, and 5 officers, 5 clerks, 5 native soldiers, 3 followers and 2 horses. The Dhobie Corps was brought to Prince's Dock in a special train from Deolali, and after they had been medically examined were allowed to embark on board. General Ventris visited the docks, and Captain Houson-Crawford, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, superintended the embarkation. Captain J. Anderson, Commissariat Store-Keeper-General, was also present at the docks and superintended the 700 tons of stores being shipped on board. The Clive left her berth at 11-30 a.m. and proceeded on her voyage.

ANOTHER MIXED MARRIAGE.

ANOTHER UNHAPPY WIFE.

AGAIN and again have we protested against mixed marriages, especially finding fault with Natives of India who go over to England and marry a girl who is ignorant of the lot that awaits her out in India as the wife of a Native. It is cruelly unfair to the girl. The man himself knows all about it; and he knows, too, that, in her Indian home, cut off—by prejudice if you like—from her own kind in India, she will have an unhappy awakening; and he has no right to subject her to such a fate. Of course, there is no accounting for love's young dream; and it is quite likely that a young Indian in England may fall head over ears in love with an English girl and find himself loved in return. Who shall forbid the banns! Well, it is at least the man's duty in such a case to explain conditions and circumstance as vividly as he can to the girl and to her parents or guardians; and even then if he is as wise as he is amorous, he will even then try to rescue the girl from himself; for he must know that no explanations can explain real life. Woman is weak, and in the love's dream condition, no tales of the future will hold her back.

A sorry story comes from Calcutta. Elahi Bakash, tailor, a native of Calcutta went out some years ago to Queensland, in Australia. There he got on well, and three-years-and-a-half ago he was married to Louisa-Grover, an Australian girl according to the Mahomedan form of marriage. About six months ago, Elahi Bakhsh, who had begun to sigh for his native land, persuaded his wife to come with him to India, alleging that he was a person of some consequence over here. They came accordingly and, arriving in Calcutta, settled down in Howrah. His Australian wife found, however, on coming to Howrah, that her husband had some Indian wives; and whereas she was left free in her own country, she was now required to remain in purdah. She protested against this, and in consequence was forcibly confined, ill-treated in other respects and forbidden to talk or communicate with any one. In this dilemma she hit upon a daring plan. Elahi Bakhsh, though he can speak English well, is unable to read or write it. She, therefore, gave him a note to take to Messrs. Partridge and Company, Chemists of Calcutta, telling her husband that it was a prescription for some medicine that she needed; whereas, in reality, it stated how she was situated, and asked them to send somebody of authority to have her released. An assistant of Messrs. Partridge and Co. read the note and despatched it to Mr. James, Commissioner of Police, Calcutta. Mr. James immediately forwarded the note to the District Superintendent of Police, at Howrah, and a European Inspector of the Howrah Reserve Force was at once despatched, with instructions to inquire into the case and if necessary, to have the woman removed. The woman was found to be in a bad state of health, due to ill treatment, and the Inspector thought it advisable to have her removed to the Howrah General Hospital, where she is being cared for at present. She intends to lodge a formal complaint against her husband when she gets better.—*Madras Times.*

AT WEI-HAI-WEI.

THE fighting in China has aroused public attention with regard to the lately-formed Chinese regiment, which has been engaged in subduing the rioters, and a few notes about some of the British officers doing duty with the Celestial corps may be of interest. The commandant is Colonel Bower, a distinguished traveller and explorer, who, on account of his previous knowledge of the country, was specially selected for this responsible post. The berth he fills is ripe with many possibilities, for there is no reason why the Chinese regiment should not develop into a Chinese army, on the same lines as the Egyptian.

Of the other officers, two at least are well-known in military sporting circles, especially Indian ones. Captain (local Major) Clarence Dalrymple Bruce and Captain Millward Watson were both members of the 1st Batt. Duke of Wellington's (Fighting 33rd) famous polo team, which wrote its name large on the Indian polo records, winning, if I mistake not, the Infantry Polo Cup three years in succession. Major Bruce enjoys the distinction of being quoted in the Badminton polo book as being amongst the first-class players of the day. He is tall, broad-shouldered, lean-flanked, very good looking, and an adept at all kinds of games, particularly racquets, tennis, cricket, and polo jumping—a sport which somehow has rather fallen into desuetude. He has not seen active service before.

Captain Watson, on the other hand, is quite a war-worn veteran, having been engaged in the first and second Matabele Wars, though on the first occasion he did not see any actual fighting. Nevertheless, he had plenty of hardships in the shape of short commons and continuous rain. He is a jockey of more than considerable ability, and when at Pietermaritzburg and the Cape, he was a frequent winner. On one occasion, when the sole representative of his regiment, he successfully "wiped the eyes" of the 7th Hussars' cracks, who had many ponies engaged. He is a little man, inclining, despite plenty of exercise, to *embonpoint*, and he is perennially cheerful, though by no means lucky. For years he had maintained an accident policy without ever incurring a scratch, so he gave it up, and within a few months practically lost the sight of an eye through an accident whilst out hunting with the York and Ainsty. Thinking that another accident was more than unlikely, he refused to take out a policy, went out to Jamaica, and promptly broke his leg.

Watson is the "beau ideal" of a mounted infantryman, and tells an amusing story in connection with his service in that branch. The late General Goodenough was inspecting Captain Watson's company, and with that knack he had of springing surprises, requested Captain Watson's subaltern to lecture the men on the history and constitution of mounted infantry. The subaltern was at no time a fluent speaker, and the presence of the General, plus the glittering staff did not increase his volubility. "Well, men," he began, after a somewhat lengthy preliminary pause, "mounted infantry are infantry mounted on horses." Then came another long pause, during which the lecturer sought inspiration in his boots until he continued: "Well, men, as I said before, mounted infantry are infantry mounted on horses." "Yes, yes" said the General, "go on." The subaltern looked at the ground, he examined the sky, he glanced to right and left, and the perspiration poured down his face. At last he spoke and the cryptic words he uttered were: "Mounted infantry are infantry mounted on horses!" The gilded staff forbore to smile, though they swelled visibly in the effort not to do so, and the General said drily: "That will do, Mr.——, thank you for a very interesting and comprehensive lecture!"

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN MUDGE, Royal West Surrey Regiment, succeeds Captain Rose as Station Staff Officer, at Meean Meer.

Warrant Officers are in future to be allowed to commute a portion of their pensions, provided that such pensions are not thereby reduced to less than two shillings a day.

The following officers are permitted to return to duty:—Captain Knatchbull, 22nd Bombay Infantry; Captain Grey, Commissariat Transport Department; Lieutenant Sargeant, 14th Bombay Infantry; Lieutenant Keys, Corps of Guides; Lieutenant Anderson, 3rd Bombay Cavalry; Lieutenant Wheeler, 7th Bengal Lancers; Lieutenant Prissick, 26th Madras Infantry.

The following remain at home on extended leave;—Lieutenant Little, Unattached List, and Lieutenant Hennell, 2nd Bombay Lancers, for six months; Colonel Reilly, I. S. C., and Lieutenant Perry, 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, for four months; Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson Military Accounts Deparment, for one month.

R. Major Sirdar Bahauddin Khan, C. I. E., A. D. C. to the Viceroy having sent a letter of congratulation to Lord Roberts has received the following reply :—

Bloemfontein 25th April, 1900.

Dear Bahauddin Khan,—Please accept my best thanks for your letter of the 2nd March and the kind congratulations which it contained.

I wish very much you could be with me to share in the efforts of her Majesty's troops during this campaign, but you have already performed such signal services for the British Government that I am sure it is quite time you remained quietly at home to enjoy the honours you have already earned.

I trust that you and the members of your household are all well and I will ask you to give my very kindest regards to any of my friends who you may meet.—Believe me to be, yours, very truly, ROBERTS.

A recent issue of a Home paper contains an account of the inspection at Aldershot by the Adjutant-General of the 1st Monmouth Volunteer Artillery. The brigade has volunteered for service either in England or South Africa, and the military authorities had it sent to Aldershot as an experiment to see how far volunteer artillery was up to the standard of such services and how long it would take to make them efficient. After subjecting the batteries to a minute inspection, and having seen it the march past, take up position, and go into action, Sir Evelyn Wood expressed to the Commandant, Colonel Wallis, his entire satisfaction with the appearance and work of the Brigade and the progress it had made since arriving at Aldershot. After going through the Aldershot course the batteries go to Salisbury for big gun practice. Colonel C T Wallis, who commands, is an old Anglo-Indian, and was an Artillery Volunteer in Calcutta during the Mutiny in 1857.

THE FAMINE.

THE AMERICO-INDIAN FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

THE citizens of New York having raised a fund for the relief of the famine-stricken people of India a meeting was held at the United States Consulate, Bombay, on Tuesday evening, when a local committee was appointed for the administration of the fund in India. The committee consists of Mr. W. F. Fee, United State Consul, chairman, Rev. R. A. Hume, secretary, Mr. M. T. Carrol, J. P., treasurer, Mr. N. Glazebrook, the Hon. N. G. Chandavarkar, Mr. F. J. Clark, Mr. D. McConaughy and the Rev. E. F. Frease. Messrs. William Watson and Co. have been appointed the bankers of the fund. The first donation of £5,000, equal to Rs. 74,853, 12as. 9p., has been received and the committee have been led to expect remittances of Rs. 30,000 a week for some time. The committee have already allotted two amounts of Rs.25,000 each to the Revs. Mr. Hume and Mr. Frease for immediate aid to the cultivators in their districts in connection with sowing of crops during the ensuing rains. The Americo-Indian fund will be worked with the main idea of co-operating with and supplementing the work of Government, the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund, and other recognised organisations for the relief of the famine-stricken in any direction, by assisting the villagers, and providing food and clothing, supporting widows and orphans, and giving help to the farmers in their agricultural operations. The committee of the Americo-Indian Fund have arranged to meet on the second Thursday in each month.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following Season Reports for the week ending 12th June were published in yesterday's Bombay "Government Gazette" :—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 11th, 13 feet 4 4-5 inches against 11 feet 3 3-5, inches on the same date last year. No rain during week. Kharif sowings continue. Condition of cattle good in eight talukas. Prices of wheat at Karachi 9, of jowari 10, of bajri 9, of rice 5 3-4, and of Bombay grass 20 seers per rupee.

Shikarpur.—River 10 inches against 9 inches on the same date last year. Transplantation of rice commenced in Larkhana and Kambar talukas. Fodder supply insufficient in Rohri taluka, and scanty in Mirpur, Ubauro, and Larkhana talukas. Price of wheat 12, of jowari 11 3-4 of bajri 11, and of rice 9 seers per rupee. Price of fodder 8 annas per maund.

Hyderabad.—No rain during week. Kharif preparations and sowing progressing. Transplantation of rice seedlings commenced in Guni and Tando Bago talukas. Cattle in fair condition. Price of rice varying from 8½ to 11 1-4, of wheat from 9 to 12, of jowari from 10 to 12 1-2, and of bajri from 10 1-4 to 12 1-2 seers per rupee. Price of karbi varying from 3 annas to 1 rupee per maund.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Kharif preparations progressing. Fodder scarce in Kashmor taluka. Price of jowari 11 seers 6 chataks, of bajri 10 seers 11 chataks, and of wheat 10 seers 9 chataks per rupee. Price of rice stationary, and of karbi 12 annas per maund.

Thar and Parkar.—Kharif sowings continue in the Nara Valley. Prices of staple food-grains stationary.

Ahmedabad—(For week ending 9th June 1900).—No rain during week. Harvesting of hot weather crops completed. Cultivators are covering fields with manure. Rain shortly needed. Fodder supply not quite sufficient. Surviving plough cattle in poor condition. Prices of food-grains fluctuating. Price of jowari 9 seers, of bajri 8 seers, of wheat 9 seers 40 tolas, and of rice 2nd sort 9 seers. Price of grass 2 maunds and of karbi 1 maund 20 seers per rupee.

Panch Mahals.—Rain during week maximum 53 cents at Godhra, minimum 2 cents at Kalol. Manuring of lands progressing. Cattle in poor condition. Average price of bajri 7 and of maize 9 seers per rupee.

Kaira—(For week ending 11th June 1900).—No rain during week. Preparation of lands for cultivation in progress. Fodder supply very scanty. Agricultural stock in bad condition. Cattle dying of starvation. Average price of wheat 7 1-2, of rice 8 1-2, of bajri 7 1-2 and of bavto 9 seers per rupee. Price of fodder 13 sheaves of sundhia, 15 of bajri, and 75 of kharsani per rupee.

Broach.—No rain during week. Lands being prepared for cultivation. Fodder supply scanty.

Surat.—Lands being prepared for cultivation. Condition of cattle and fodder supply fair. Prices of wheat, rice 1st sort, and tur-dal have risen, while those of other food-grains are stationary. Price of wheat 6 seers 8 chataks, of jowari 8 seers 13 chataks, of bajri 8 seers 5 chataks, of rice 1st sort 6 seers 8 chataks, of rice 2nd sort 9 seers 11 chataks, and of turdal 7 seers 6 chataks per rupee. Average price of dry grass Re. 1 and of karbi Rs. 6 per 100 bundles.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain on 9th, 10th and 12th, total of week 0·55 inch; total from 1st January last 0·85 inch, being 5·16 inches below average. Abnormal temperature 2° warm on 6th, 7th, 11th, and 12th, 3° warm on 8th, 1° warm on 9th, and temperature normal on 10th. Vapour in air normal on 6th, 7th, 10th, and 11th, and excessive on 8th, 9th, and 12th. Wind normal from 6th to 8th. Abnormal wind easterly from 9th to 12th. Thunder and lightning on 9th, 10th and 11th.

Thana.—Burning of rab materials and repairs to embankments almost completed. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Price of rice 2nd sort in seers per rupee, 6 3-4 at Mokhada, 7 1-2 at Mahim, 7 3-4 at Vada, 8 at Dahanu, 9 1-4 at Shahapur, 9 3-4 at Thana, Kalyan, Murbad, and Bassein, and 10 at Umbargaon and Bhiwndi.

Kolaba.—Rain during week 16 cents at Alibag; in the district maximum 51 cents at Khalapur, minimum 2 cents at Roha; none at Pen, Panvel and Karjat. Kharif sowings commenced. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy. Price of rice fallen by 1 1-2 seers at Alibagh and risen by 1-2 seer at Roha. Price of nagli and vari risen by 1 seer each at Mangaon, and stationary elsewhere.

Ratnagiri.—Rain during week, maximum 2 inches 60 cents at Vengurla, minimum 2 cents at Rajapur. Ploughing and sowing in progress. Prices of food-grains fluctuating in six talukas. Price of rice at Ratnagiri 9 seers 78 tolas per rupee, and in the district varying from 8 seers at Mandangad to 9 seers 66 tolas at Malvan and Guhagar. Price of nagli at Ratnagiri 9 seers 79 tolas per rupee, and in the district varying from 9 seers 8 tolas at Mandangad to 11 seers 45 tolas at Rajapur. Price of dry fodder varying from 2 annas per maund at Sangameshvar to 11 annas 5 pies at Vengurla.

Khandesh.—Rain during week in fifteen talukas, maximum at Pachora 1 inch 10 cents, minimum at Shirpur 4 cents. Preparation of lands for cultivation in progress. Fodder supply insufficient. Condition of agricultural stock unsatisfactory owing to scarcity of fodder. Cattle suffering for want of either water or fodder.

Nasik.—Rain during week 2 inches 77 cents. Good rain has fallen in Nasik, Dindori, Chandor, Peint, Niphad, Sinnar, Yeola, Igatpuri, and Nandgaon talukas. Considerable rainfall in Malegaon taluka and slight fall in Kalvan and Baglan talukas. Preparation of lands for next season continues in Nasik, Sinner, Niphad, Yeola, Malegaon, Nandgaon, and Igatpuri talukas. Sowing of nagli and vari in progress in Peint taluka. Reaping of garden crops completed in Dindori taluka and lands being prepared for nagli crops. In the hills condition of cattle and fodder supply is still fair, but in other places cattle are suffering for want of fodder, and in Yeola, Malegaon and Nandgaon talukas for want of water also. Cattle dying in numbers for want of fodder in Malegaon and Nandgaon talukas. Prices of food-grains generally steady. Price of rice at Nasik 7 seers 40 tolas, of wheat 7 seers 28 tolas, of bajri 7 seers 61 tolas, and of nagli 8 seers 50 tolas per rupee. Price of dry grass at Nasik Re. 1-4-0 per 100 sheaves.

Ahmednagar.—Rain during week throughout the district, maximum 2 inches 45 cents at Nevasa, minimum 8 cents at Karjat. Fodder crops benefited to some extent by recent rainfall. Condition of cattle and of fodder supply unsatisfactory. Price of jowari at Nagar 8 seers 20 tolas of bajri 8 seers 3 1-2 tolas, and of karbi 22 seers per rupee.

Poona.—Rain during week throughout the district, maximum at Indapur 2 inches 66 cents, minimum at Khed 70 cents. Lands being prepared for cultivation. Cattle in bad condition in all talukas owing to insufficient fodder supply. Want of drinking water still felt in several villages. Price of jowari at Poona 17 lbs. 4 tolas, of bajri 16 lbs. 1 3-5 tolas, of karbi 40 lbs., and of hay 71 3-7 lbs. per rupee.

Sholapur—(For week ending 9th June 1900).—Rain during week throughout the district, maximum at Sholapur 1 inch 52 cents, minimum at Malsiras 11 cents. Lands being prepared for sowing. Fodder supply plentiful and cheap at Sholapur, but getting rather scarce elsewhere. Conditon of plough and milch cattle good; other cattle in fair condition. Price of jowari slightly risen at Karmala, Pandharpur, and Malsiras, and slightly fallen at Sangola, and steady at Barsi and Madha. Price of wheat 7 seers 15 chataks, of rice 9 seers 12 chataks, of jowari 9 seers 6 chataks, and of bajri 8 seers 15 chataks per rupee. Price of karbi Rs. 1-8-0 per 100 bundles.

Satara.—Rain during week throughout the district, varying from 2 cents at Javli to 1 inch 76 cents at Man. Preparation of lands for cultivation almost completed. Grain supply sufficient. Fodder and water scanty. Prices of food-grains risen at Javli and stationary elsewhere. Prices of jowari and bajri at Satara 16 lbs. 26 tolas each, and of karbi 56 lbs. per rupee.

Bijapur.—Rain during week 1 inch 72 cents at Bijapur, 1 inch 63 cents at Indi, 2 inches 45 cents at Muddebihal, 1 inch 3 cents at Sindgi, 93 cents at Bagevadi, 35 cents at Bagalkot, 43 cents at Badami and 32 cents at Hungund. Sowing of early crops commenced in parts of Bijapur, Muddebihal, Bagevadi and Badami talukas; more rain awaited in other talukas. Condition of cattle fair in five talukas, and slightly improved in Indi, Sindgi, and Badami talukas on account of recent showers. Price of jowari

9 seers 11 chataks, of bajri 8 seers 6 chataks, of rice 2nd sort 8 seers 9 chataks, of tur-dal 7 seers 1 chatak, and of karbi 151 lbs. per rupee.

Belgaum.—Rain during week 5 inches 76 cents at Sampgaon, 2 inches 88 cents at Gokak, 1 inch 62 cents at Chikodi, 1 inch 30 cents at Belgaum, 42 cents at Murgod, 30 cents at Hukeri, and slight fall at Parasgad and Khanapur; none at Chandgad and Athni. Sowing of paddy in progress in Sampgaon and Khanapur talukas. Young sprouts of paddy in Chandgad petha withering for want of moisture. More rain urgently wanted everywhere. Garden crops in fair condition. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Prices of food-grains and fodder steady.

Dharwar.—Rain during week throughout the district, ranging from 3 inches 73 cents at Dharwar to 6 cents at Karajgi and Nargund. Sowing of rice in progress in parts of Dharwar and commenced in Kalghatgi and Kod talukas. Sowing of rice and other kharif crops retarded in other malnad parts of the district for want of heavy showers. Preparation of lands for kharif cultivation in progress in black soil parts of district. Condition of cattle fair. Fodder supply reported to be scarce in nine talukas and water supply deficient in seven talukas. Prices of food-grains and karbi almost stationary.

Kanara.—Rain during week throughout the district except in Sirsi, Yellapur, and Haliyal talukas and Supa petha; maximum 3 inches 81 cents at Karwar, minimum 7 cents at Mundgod. Ploughing and sowing continue briskly. Fodder supply fairly sufficient except in Halyal taluka and Supa and Mundgod pethas. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Price of rice at Karwar 17 and of ragi 22 lbs. per rupee. Price of dry grass 12 annas per maund.

Rajkot.—Weather very hot. Hot weather jowari ripening. Fodder scarce. Cattle maintained on fodder crops and imported grass. Prices of food-grains nearly stationary. Price of wheat 7 seers 50 tolas, of bajri 7 seers 10 tolas, of jowari 8 seers 60 tolas, and of gram 8 seers 60 tolas per rupee.

Wadhwan.—Weather hot. No rain during week. Price of bajri 8 and of jowari 9 seers per rupee.

Baroda.—Lands being prepared for cultivation. Condition of agricultural stock unsatisfactory for want of fodder and water. Price of bajri 16, of jowari 17, of wheat 17, of rice superior 12, and of rice inferior 18 lbs. per British rupee.

GAME OF SKILL OR CHANCE.

Before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon, Superintendent Holdway, assisted by Inspector Walker, appeared to prosecute Joosub Haji Ali, Hoosein Haji Aboo, Abdool Rahiman Shaik Lalmahomed and twenty-two others, charging the first three accused with keeping a common gaming house and the rest of the accused with gambling therein. Mr. Shapurji B. Spencer with Mr. Oliveira, pleader, appeared for the first accused. Mr. Furdonji Sorabji Taleyarkhan, barrister-at-law, defended the second and the third accused, while Mr. Kapadia, pleader, appeared for the sixteenth and twenty-fourth accused. Mr. Hugh Sealy and Mr. S. G. Velinker, pleaders, defended the rest of the accused.

Mr. Holdway asked for permission to prosecute.

Mr. Spencer opposed the application on the ground that Mr. Holdway was the investigating officer and an important witness in the case, and as such, he could not prosecute under Section 495. Mr. Holdway had also effected the arrest of the accused.

The magistrate ruled that Mr. Holdway was debarred from prosecuting the accused in the case.

Mr. Holdway, thereupon, applied for a remand, in order to enable him to instruct the Public Prosecutor. It was a first prosecution of its kind and very important to the public.

Mr. Spencer said that the case involved an important point of law, which would have to be threshed out and they had been instructed to fight out to the bitter end. He offered no objection to an adjournment.

Mr. Holdway said that as far as the law was concerned, he would prove beyond doubt that it was a game of chance and not of skill.

The case was then adjourned to the 22nd instant.

CRICKET.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION ATHLETIC CLUB.

Date.	Day.	Opponents.	Ground.
June.			
2	Saturday	Eleven vs Twenty-two	Ours
9	do	Parel Gymkhana	
16	do	....	
2	do	B E S School C C	Ours
30	do	Royal Artillery C C	Theirs
30	do	Cathedral H School C C	Ours
July.			
7	do	B B & C I Railway C C	Theirs
7	do	P W D C C	Ours
14	do	Grant Medical College C C	Ours
21	do	John Bright C C	Ours
28	do	Bombay Customs Athletic C	Theirs
28	do	Gov Telegraph C C	Ours
Aug.			
4	do	Elphinstone C C	Ours
4	do	Gov Telegraph C C	Theirs
10	Friday	Hindu Gymkhana	Theirs
11	Saturday	Grant Medical College C C	Ours
18	do	Municipal C C	Ours
18	do	Cathedral H School C C	Theirs
25	do	Baronet C C	Ours
a29	Wednesday	B E S School C C	Ours
Sept.			
1	Saturday	Islam Gymkhana	Theirs
8	do	Parel Gymkhana	Ours
Presidency Match Poona—			
a12	Thursday	Royal Artillery C C	Ours
a14	Friday	B B & C I Railway C C	Ours
a15	Saturday	....	
a20	Thursday	Customs C C	Ours
22	Saturday	Municipal C C	Theirs
29	do	Parsee Gymkhana	Theirs
29	do	P W D C C	Ours

N.B.—All Matches begin at 2 p.m. sharp.
a Public Holidays, Matches begin at 11 a.m.

H. E. HARRINGTON,
Hony. Secy. for Cricket.

HIGH COURT.—June 15.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. Tyabji.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Cause.

146 1900—Little and Co—Sorabji Cursetji Javere vs Nusserwanjee Ardasir Hormusjee Wadia—Wadia and G. Part heard.

Long Causes.

612 99—Ardesir H and D—Luxmidas Nagindas vs Gulabdas Gungaram and others—M J and M and E G and W—Part heard.
626 97—M H Khan—Kalloo Sing Loosing and others vs The Hon Mahadeo Govind Ranade—Dikshit and D and Captain and V.
97 99—Captain and V—Chimnaji Ramji vs The Hon Mahadeo Govind Ranade—M H Khan and Dikshit and D
489 96—Mathubhai and J M—Lakmidas Harriwalabdas and another vs Sakinaboo and others—Nanu and H.
124 99—Dikshit and D—Dr Ganesh Krishna Garde vs Ramchunder Vishnu Pranjape and others—K J Mantri and Chitnis M and M—Payne G S and M.—For postponement.
519 99—Hiralal M and M—Hoorbai and another vs Aishabai and others—Smetham B and N.
189 96—Thakurdas D C and H—Framji Pallonji vs P C H Snow and another—Crawford B and Co.
711 99—Mulji and R—Narbedabai and another vs Dharamdas Nanji and others—M and V and T and D.
277 97—Payne G S and M—Peeroo Mahomed vs Karimbhoy Nensey and others—M J and M.
24 1900—Captain and V—Nanabhoy Anupram vs Mistri Karimbux Ally—Short cause.
81 1900—H M and M—Premji Kapurchand vs Karimbux Ali and others—Captain and V.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell.

Suit for hearing and final disposal,

Commercial Causes.

16 1900—Madhowjee V—Prazjee Vallabhadas vs Deosey Sirung and others—Chitnis M and M,
231 99—Hiralal M and M—The Bombay Co Ld vs Vadilal Hargowandas and others—T D and Co and S and J and R M Mody.
232 99—Hiralal M and M—Edward Mipler and others vs Vadilal Hargowandas and others—Sorabji J and R M Mody and T D and Co,

Long Causes.

205 99—Roughton and B—Kalidas Karsondas vs Abdool Saccur—Ardasir H and D.
621 98—Tyabjee D and Co—Sitaram Guru Gangadasjee vs Damoder Narsey and others—Janardhan and A and B and K.
700 99—In person—Khooba Sabla and another vs Allarakhia Dewraj and others—Thakurdass D C and H
52 99—Jamsetji and R—Kika Khushal and another vs Nagindas Purshotumdas Sangud Bhaishanker and K.
25 99—Payne G S and M—Mulla Vullibhoy and others vs Abdul Hoosein Ebrahimji and others—K D Shroff.
611 92—Bicknell M and M—Aveshabai and another vs Hajee Saboo Sidick—Thakurdass D C and H
502 98—Payne G S and M—Harridas Ruttonsey vs Ruttonsey Callianji and others—Bhaishanker and K.
629 99—Khunderao and S—Esmail Meeya Aba Meeya vs Anton Francis Fernandes.
745 93—Pestonjee R and K—The Administrator General of Bombay vs Anandrao Venayek and others—Crawford B and Co. and Craigie L and O and Little and Co.
395 99—Payne G S and M—Kikabhoy Khushall vs Charles Agnew Turner and another—Manshuklal D and J
484 99—Bicknell M and M for pauper Rudiabai vs Issac Haji Ellias—In person.
485 99—Bicknell M and M—Rubiabai vs Issac Haji Ellias—in person.
666 98—Edgelow G and W—Ashabai vs Haji Seedick Haji Ebrahim—ArdasirH and D.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Fulton.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

424 98—Tyabjee D and Co—Mithabai vs Canjee Arjoon—Smetham B and M—Part heard.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

PRETORIA DAY.

SAWANTWADI.

On Monday last the temple of Vithoba here was most splendidly illuminated and crowded to suffocation by Hindus, who offered up prayers for her Majesty's long life, and publicly expressed sincere joy on the occupation of Pretoria by the British. The Mahomedans also did the same in their masjid.

RATNAGIRI.

The Ratnagiri public enjoyed Monday last as a holiday in rejoicing for British success in South Africa. Large mixed gatherings were held under the presidency of the Collector, Mr. K. K. Bomanji, distributed rice to the poor, sweetmeats to school-children and bodices to school-girls, and fire-works with cheers to her Majesty ended the proceedings.

KARAJGI.

The people of Karajgi taluka expressed their great congratulatory and jubilant feeling at the success of British arms at Pretoria yesterday. The 13th of June was observed as a day of great rejoicings. A mandap was raised for the occasion in the hospital compound, where the people, both rich and poor, congregated. Alms were distributed to the poor and sweetmeats to the children. Wrestling matches and singing parties were held. The ceremony ended with the distribution of pan-supari, attar and an exhibition of fire-works. Three cheers for the Queen-Empress and Lord Roberts were given.

THE DAIVADNYA COMMUNITY.

The members of the Daivadnya community discharged their obligation as loyal subjects of H. M. the Queen-Empress by sharing in the general rejoicings on the surrender of Pretoria. Two separate meetings were held for the occasion, one presided over by Mrs. Balchrushnaji Bhaskerao Pitale at her house, and the other by Rao Bahadur Bhaskerrao B. Pitale at Girgaum. The other speakers were Messrs. Wamanrao Damodharji, Balcrushnaji Bhaskerao Pitale, Vasantrao and Wamanrao Nana Moroba. Rao Bahadur Pitale eulogised the British rule in India. He took an active part in the Madhav Bag meeting, which sent congratulations to her Majesty and to Field Marshal Lord Roberts, through the proper channel.

MUDDEBIHAL.

Monday, the 11th instant, was made a day of great rejoicing here. The people assembled in the premises of the Grant Sahib's Library, which were tastefully decorated with flags and buntings. All the Government officers and influential gentlemen of the town were present. The object of the meeting was explained by the Mamlatdar, Rao Saheb H. R. Datar. A history of the Boers and the war was shortly narrated by the Government Pleader Mr. Annarao. The Sub-Judge Rao Saheb D. A. Idgunji explained that by the success to the British arms, the cause of liberty and good government had been promoted and an opening made to the Indians to settle in South Africa. Three cheers in each case were then given for her Majesty the Queen-Empress, Lord Roberts, Lord and Lady Curzon and Lord and Lady Northcote, the whole assembly standing, the district police presenting arms. The rejoicings were terminated by the distribution of pan-supari and uttar. A singing party was also held later on in honor of the occasion.

AJMERE.

To celebrate the glorious success of the British arms in South Africa and the occupation of Pretoria by her Majesty's forces, a large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Ajmere was held on the 11th June in the Dowlat Bagh, presided over by Mr. Fatehchand Mehta, wherein after the loyal and patriotic speeches from the chairman, Mr. Abdul Karimkhan Professor Paonasker, Vakils Bishembarnath, Methanlal, Bansidhar and others, it was resolved to send a message to the Viceroy, with the request that his Excellency would be pleased to convey the respectful congratulations of Ajmere citizens to her Majesty the Queen-Empress and to Lord Roberts. After suggesting other modes of rejoicings the proceedings closed with cheers for her Majesty, Lord Curzon, Lord Roberts, the local authorities and the chair. In the evening all places of worship, including the durgah Khwaja Sahib were illuminated. Nobats were arranged and a display of bonfires was kept up in the midst of the town. The inmates of the poor houses were fed by the Mahajans and Munshi Debidayal Bhargava, honorary magistrate, distributed sweets to the poor females working as spinners and winders at the famine charitable home.

AHMEDABAD.

Great rejoicings prevailed here in consequence of the occupation of Pretoria by Lord Roberts and his Grand Army, in South Africa. All classes of people vied with one another in showing their loyalty to the British Crown. The meetings in honour of the event were held spontaneously by Hindus, Mahomedans and Parsis of Ahmedabad on Monday, the 11th instant.

In the evening at 6 p.m., the gathering of the ladies and children, with their picturesque dresses in the Bholanath Institute, presented a very gay appearance. The Institute was very beautifully decorated with flags and buntings. Rao Bahadur Lalshanker Umiashanker, Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Kirparam and others who formed the managing committee of the Institute, spared no pains to make the proceedings lively and entertaining. Resolutions were passed congratulating her Majesty the Queen-Empress, Lord Roberts and the army engaged in South Africa.

At the Anjuman-i-Islam buildings, Messrs. Usman Abdula Khureshi, Abdul Latif Shaffree and Gulam Mahmed Lalbhai took leading part in the proceedings that took place at 6-30 p.m. Mr. Pratt, the Assistant Collector, was present. The same resolutions were passed and the proceedings terminated with three cheers for the Queen and the Royal family.

At the Parsi Fire Temple, the same evening, the proceedings conducted were of a very solemn nature. A large number of Parsis gathered in the hall, who were all dressed in white according to their ancient custom. The priests began to say prayers, when most of the orthodox Parsis joined in the prayer, and after offering thanksgiving to the Almighty for success gained by British arms in South Africa, the whole party adjourned to the dining-room, where refreshments were provided by the panchayet. Toasts were proposed one after the other to the health of the Queen and Royal family and Lord Roberts. It was unanimously resolved that a telegram should be sent to her Majesty the Queen-Empress congratulating her on the success of the British arms in South Africa. Loyal speeches were made by Khan Bahadur Jehangir Pestonjee Vakil, Dr. Nowrosjee Kawasjee Kalianwala, and Mr. Kawasji Dosabhai Davar, eulogising the British rule in India and the benefits accruing to the Parsis in general.

KATHIAWAR NOTES.

Writing from Rajkote, on Monday, our correspondent says:—Thakore Shri Sursingji, Chief of the fourth class State of Lathi, died of cholera at the early age of 26. During the seven years the State had been under his administration he had evinced great care and sympathy for his endeared subjects and fostered education. He leaves behind him two widows with a kunwar each.

Mr. Manshanker Ganeshji Anjaria, Vahivatdar of Prince Samatsingji of Palitana, was murdered at Pachhegarm by some budmashes. The Palitana State police is engaged in tracing out the offenders. The deceased was a smart young man of 31 and had been in service of the prince for the last eight years. He was a man of conciliatory habits and we sincerely condole with his brother Dr. Rawishanker Ganeshji and his family in their bereavement.—There are very few cases of cholera in Rajkote, but the total mortality is rather high. Cholera has made its appearance in other towns of Kathiawar also—Bhownugger, Morvi, Jamnagar, &c. The heat is immense and nights have ceased to be cool.

The Agency has recognized the complete efficiency of the famine organization of the Junagurh State. The Agency Officer Mr. Bezanji Merwanji Damri (junior) who had been lent to the State to help with famine arrangements in Una has been now deputed to Wadhwan, for distribution of grass supply. This officer has rendered valuable services both as an auditor and famine officer, at Saela, Than or Una.

Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Asthma.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Bronchitis.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Lung Troubles.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Colds. —Night Coughs.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Influenza.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Sure Remedy.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Safe and reliable.
Trade Mark—Lion, Net, and Mouse.
Established 1824. Sold by Chemists throughout the world. In bottles, 1s. 1½d., and upwards.

ALLEGED POLICE TORTURE.

POONA POLICEMEN IN TROUBLE.

The hearing of the case against Chief Constable, Dilawar Khan, and the four Police Constables who are being charged with torturing pensioned Dafadar Dwarka Prasad, was resumed on Wednesday before Mr. H F. Carvalho, City Magistrate.

The first witness called on this day was Inspector H. O. Moore who deposed on oath as follows:—

He got information, he said, about 7 p. m. on the 12th April concerning the present offence. Witness was at the Bolai Chowkey at the time, but could not remember who told him. He went to the Hospital, and saw the complainant Dwarka Prasad in bed. The man made certain allegations against the Police and mentioned the names of the Chief Constable, Dilawar Khan, Jamadars Dinshaw and Leo, a Brahmin Havildar, whose name he did not give, a Mussalman Naik and two sepoys, whose names also he did not give, and a European Constable. He said that they all had ill treated him the night previous at the Bolai Chowkey. Complainant showed witness a bare spot on the crown of his head where, he said they had pulled his hair, but he mentioned no particular person on that occasion. He also showed witness some other injuries which were bound in lint. He also showed an abrasion on his back. Witness did not remember if he showed him any other injuries or even mentioned them. Witness made some inquiries about the case that night. On the 18th about 8 a. m. witness took Dwarka Prasad from the Hospital to the Bolai Chowkey. He placed accused Nos 4 and 5 and Police Constable No. 985 among seventeen others in plain clothes. Complainant identified accused Nos 4 and 5 and Policeman No. 985 as the men who had assisted to illtreat him on the night of the 11th. He placed European Constable Gorman among three other European Constables and complainant identified the former as the one who had assisted in the alleged illtreatment

To the Court witness said he took no steps to identify accused No. 3. The rest of the accused were well known by name to complainant.

Gokaldass Johar, a Pardeshi Brahmin sweetmeat-seller, living near the Poona railway station, said the complainant Dwarka Prasad lived in Haji Cassim's Chawl. The Police searched his house on the 10th about a month and three-quarters ago. The fouzdar was present and accused No. 5 came to call him (witness) to form a "Punch." Witness then saw accused Nos. 1, 2, and 3 present. After making the "Punch" witness went home. Dwarka Prasad's house was some 40 paces from witness's shop. The City Magistrate took his statement within a day or two of the search. Witness did not see complainant after he made his statement. He would not have known if he had come home in the interval, unless he had come home from the station side. No one came to him to make inquiries about complainant. The cross-examinations of this and the previous witness were reserved.

THE GENERAL'S EVIDENCE.

Major General Burnett, Commanding in Her Majesty's army, was the next witness who gave evidence. Deposing on oath General Burnett said he had only seen complainant once and he believed him (as he saw him in Court) to be the man he then saw. He came to him on the 12th April between 2-15 and 2-20 p. m. He lifted the back door chick of the office and walked in. Mr. Vishnu Patwardhan was present at the time. When he came in from his haggard appearance he thought he was an escaped lunatic. He asked him what he wanted. The man was very hysterical and instead of giving an answer burst into tears. He told him to sit down and not to be afraid; after a short time he asked what he had come for. He said that 2 days before he had been taken by the police and confined in the chowkey near the Sassoon Hospital; that for 2 days he had been kept in a room; that at 2 a.m. on the 12th he had been beaten and tortured by the police. Witness asked how he had come to him and at what hour and how he had managed to escape from the Police. Complainant said he was an old soldier and he had come to his General for protection. He said that all the Police had gone to sleep being tired with having been up all night beating him. When they were asleep he slipped away at 11 a.m., He showed his back and wanted to show other parts, but as witness saw blood on his dothur and he intended to send him to the Sassoon Hospital for expert examination he did not examine his person closely. Witness sent him to the Sassoon Hospital with the S. S. O. Captain Harvey and directed that the City Magistrate should be informed as to where he was. Captain Harvey is now at Deolali.

Cross-examination was reserved.

OTHER WITNESSES.

Dhunoo Babajee, a Muccadum in the Suburban Municipality, knew complainant who lived in a chawl near the railway station. Witness said he had made a statement before the City Magistrate about two months ago on the 12th. He had seen complainant in the Bolai Chowkey some two or three days before at about 4 p.m. Witness was going home at the time and saw Dwarka Prasad sitting outside the door of a room in the chowkey. Complainant called out to him for some money that was due to him. Witness promised to return it and went on his way. Complainant did not ask him if he had received his pay, but only for the money.

Kashinath Shewram Joshia, Brahmin Karkun, in the employ of Dorabjee Pudumjee said Mr. Pudumjee had brought the chawl near the station. Dwarka Prasad had been left in charge to look after the building for which duty he received free quarters and Rs. 9 a month. He worked till the 10th of April. About 6 p. m. on that day they heard that the police had taken him into custody. Witness went to the chawl about 4 p. m. next day and saw complainant's house locked. He was also told then that the police had taken Dwarka away. Witness told one Fatteh to look to the water arrangements for a day or two until he could send another man. It was complainant's duty to look after the water. He never saw him then. Up to the present day complainant's door was locked. Complainant called out to witness while he was passing the chowkey, and he went up to within 12 feet of complainant who told him he had been brought there by the police. Witness was then told by a policeman to go away, which he did. Dwarka Prasad was sitting outside the door of a room. Between 3 and 4 p.m. on the 12th, a Parsee and a Brahmin detective came to witness and said that Dwarka Prasad had run away from the chowkey about 10 or 10-30 a.m.. and that if he came for any money he (witness) should inform the police.

(Cross examination reserved.)—Shaik Lal Shaik Hussain, worker in the Poona Mill deposed on oath that he had not seen Dwarka Prasad since his house was searched.

(Cross-examination declined.)—

This finished the case for the prosecution.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

The following is a list of unclaimed letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office:—

Arudh Theodor
Boyd, W H
Brown George
Carew Gerald
Crary W P
Czartoryston Witold
D'Almeida, Franklin
Daly W
Davidson N
Dawson W J
Donald Alfred
D'Souza C S
Enfield M
Fenzi L G
Fortesque W M Mrs
Fowle M Miss
Gardner Mrs
Gibson J
Goldspink C Mrs
Goodman G
Hamilton J
Hartley E
Hilton A
Hooper Jessie B Miss
Huey, A W Miss
Johnson L E
Johnstones, A
Liddon R K
Luke R G
Mallette P O
Moore E F
Nazareth Dr
North P B
O'Keeffe L Miss
Pais A
Pearse Sydney
Reveilha Pierre
Sapira Maria
Scheer Sachar
Schenker Ciria Mrs
Slattery John W
Smith T
Sproat James
Sullivan Gerald O
Taylor E Davis
Temple Harris
Wightwick A Dr
Worthington O Dr

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 2nd June, 1900, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	110,000	2,55,000	4,000	3,69,000
Or per mile of Railway	238	553	9	800
For previous 21 weeks of half-year	20,85,636	58,71,595	3,325	79,63,556
Total for 22 weeks ..	21,95,636	61,26,595	7,325	83,32,556
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	124,592	2,83,224	6,153	4,13,969
Per mile of Ry. do.	270	615	13	898
Total to corresponding date do.	19,27,920	56,82,180	90,076	77,00,126

Decrease for the week ....Rs. 44,969
Increase to date 6,32,430

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY

Week ending 2nd June, 1900.

Description.	1900.	1899.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate, Dec.
Miles Open ...	1,130	1,130	—	—	..	—
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	52,658	45,421	7,237	—	80,140	—
Goods	2,06,605	1,04,158	1,02,447	...	19,15,213	—
Other earnings	5,401	7,976	..	2,575	—	59,289
Total for week	2,64,664	1,57,555	1,07,109	...	...	—
Aggregate ...	55,87,325	36,51,231	...	...	19,36,091	—

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

About five years ago when Mr. N. R. Mistri, Incorporated Accountant opened classes in Bombay for giving Commercial Education it was not then expected that the matter would receive so much public attention as it has at present done, for Bombay was then just nipping in the bud to appreciate the necessity of providing commercial school. By dint of sheer perseverance and great personal sacrifice, Mr. Mistri some time back took a few of his students to England after thoroughly training them in the Accountancy Branch, and returned to Bombay a few days back with certificates of proficiency and diplomas, which no doubt, was the first instance on record in India. This has caused a great saving of time and expense, which otherwise would have been very great had the students directly proceeded to England for this special branch of study as these examinations are not held in India.

Having made himself thoroughly acquainted with the system of accountancy education as at present in vogue in England and which is quite distinct from commercial education, and been encouraged by good support during his stay in England from Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, Sir George Birdwood, Sir T. Wood and others, Mr Mistri has devised a scheme to extend the sphere of the usefulness of his classes by which he will coach a certain number of candidates who will agree to go to England and pass the examinations of the Society of Arts, the Lancashire and Cheshire Union of Institutes, the Institutes of Secretaries, the Institutes of Bankers, the Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors and the Institutes of Chartered Accountants. The whole course of training for the first four well known public bodies will be completed in two years and the last two in five years.

Mr. Mistri's efforts in this new line "Progress Scheme," have so far been well met with success and as in this days the book-keeping classes under the name of the "Commercial Education Institutions" have been found making such shows that it is considered of greater importance that there should be in our city an Institution for such high training in the several subjects of Accountancy and a place whereon Commercial Comunity can rely for suitable certificated and professional Accountants. He soon found out that a mere knowledge of book-keeping and letter writing will not fit his pupils (the majority of which are in the services, for Commercial offices and so he has arranged with some of the manufacturers at London and Manchester for sending out consignments etc., which will enable his pupils to have a better understanding of the practical Commercial knowledge on the same principles as has been done in the Commercial Institutions of France and Germany. We are glad to find that the Government of India have been plesed to support such an institution by passing a resolution to the effect that persons who have passed these examinations will be eligible for appointment as accountant without further examination, as will be seen from the following letter.—

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

To Messrs Mackenzie and Coy., the Accountancy Institution, Bombay.

Calcutta, March 3.

Gentlemen,—With reference to the correspondence ending with your letter dated 28th September 1899 I have the honor to inform you that the Government of India have been pleased to decide that persons who have passed the London Chamber of Commerce and the London Civil Service and University College Accountancy examination, as well as the entrance test of an Indian University (or any other examination which is generally accepted as a similar standard of general education) are eligible for appointment as accountant IV grade without further examination; provided, unless they are already in permanent Government employment, they are under 25 years of age and bear a good character. The fact of having so qualified does not however give any claim to appointment.—I have, &c.,

A. R. BECHER, Accountant General.

THE RIFLE OF THE FUTURE.

What is to be the rifle of the future? Since the Mauser pistol was put upon the market military opinion has inclined to the view that the automatic principle is certain to be adopted sooner or later for the small-bore magazine rifle which is now in general use in all armies. The aim of inventors will be to produce an arm which a man will be able to fire several times without lowering it from his shoulder, rapidly of fire being considered of the highest importance. One such weapon has apparently been invented, as an Italian military journal quoted in the *Times* of May 10th contains an account of a rifle exhibited before the troops at Brescia by Captain Cei-Rigotti, who claims to have solved the problem of applying the automatic principle to small arms. He has followed in the footsteps of the inventor of the Colt automatic gun: a small hole is bored through the lower part of the barrel near the muzzle, and the gas which passes through this aperture is used to work a rotatory cylinder which throws open the breech, extracts the empty cartridge case and automatically recharges the rifle from the magazine. The breech, it is said, is apparently closed by some spring action; and, as it closes, a striker is released, which fires the new cartridge. All the cartridges in the magazine, which can be loaded with clips containing from 6 to 25, can be fired straight off: the trigger has only to be pulled once as the action is automatic as in the Maxim or Colt guns. But slow aimed fire is also possible, as there is an interrupting liver, which checks the striker and brings the trigger again into use. Captain Cei-Rigotti at Brescia fired 15 shots in a second without taking the rifle from his shoulder; the bullets leaving the muzzle in such rapid succession that there was only a space of 50 yards between each of them.

The Rigotti Rifle, in fact, is a kind of miniature "pom-pom" firm lead pellets instead of shells. The muzzle velocity is very high, 2,300 feet per second. As 2,000 feet it held to be quite sufficient in ordinary rifles, this high velocity is remarkable. The automatic mechanism is described as consisting of four parts, which can be easily fitted to magazine weapons of the Mauser type without greatly increasing their weight. The rifle has been patented, and is being brought out by an Italian company, so we should hear soon how it is received by musketry experts. It certainly seems to be a wonderful weapon, but we must not hastily conclude that it has no defects. One thing must be taken into consideration, and that is the effect of automatic firing on the nerves of the soldier. A rifle which gives 15 discharges in a second will require a firm hand to hold it; but, on the other hand when the interrupting lever is used, there will be the great advantage of aimed fire without the weapon being lowered from the shoulder. The question of ammunition supply will come to the front again if there is any general adoption of automatic rifles, for it is obvious that an enormous number of cartridges must be provided to meet the rapid expenditure in action. It may happen that the infantry soldier will have most of his kit carried for him in order that he may stow about his persons 200 or 300 rounds of ammunition. He will be a walking magazine in this case, which is perhaps what is desired by modern generals who have noted the effect of rapid and continuous rifle fire in the South African Campaign.

The general order of the Commander-in-Chief in India notifying the changes in Musketry Regulations, consequent upon the issue of the ·303 rifle to the Native Army, contains full instructions, as to the handling and care of the weapon, its trajectory, flight of the bullet, etc. This is, of course, old matter where British troops are concerned, but our sepoys will have much to learn—theoretically. A year hence the reports as to the shooting of the Native portion of the Field Army will be extremely interesting reading, and it is a matter of certainty that the improvement will be very remarkable indeed. With a long service army such as we have in India the standard of musketry is already high, and it will be higher than ever in the future. The 3rd Class shots will form a very small percentage of the whole, while the majority of the rank and file will probably be marksmen. As some doubt seems to exist as to the number of cartridges held in the magazine of the ·303 rifle we may state that the G. O. C. C. gives it as 8 for Mark I. 10 for Mark II and 6 for the carbine. The real defect of the weapon lies in the magazine attachment, which has to be filled by taking cartridges one by one and pressing them down upon a spring. The clip system of loading, as we pointed out years ago, is far better, as valuable time is saved: the home authorities are now experimenting with different kinds of clips, and it is to be hoped that they will soon be able to announce that a satisfactory pattern has been secured. Meanwhile the Native Army will get the present ·303 rifle with its cordite ammunition, and this will serve to make it far more efficient in the important matter of straight and accurate shooting.—*Pioneer.*

Floriline.—For the Teeth and Breath. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant "Floriline" being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England,

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette,* June 14.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

It is hereby notified that the Hon Mr Justice E T Candy, Barrister at Law I C S assumed the execution of the duties of his office as Acting Chief Justice of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 11th idem in the forenoon.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to extend the tenure by Mirza Abbas Ali Baig B A of his present appointment of Oriental Translator to Govt for one year more with effect from the 8th June 1900.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Govr in Council is pleased under Sec 435 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to empower Mr A L M Wood I C S Sub divisional Magistrate in the district of Thana to call for and examine the record of any proceeding before any inferior criminal court situate within the local limits of his jurisdiction.

Under Sec 32 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 the Gover in Council is pleased to empower Rao Saheb Nagnath Keshav Godbole Mamlatdar taluka Yaval and Magistrate of the second class in the district of Khandesh to pass sentences of whipping.

Mr Vinayak Vaman Patiskar B A L L B passed on the 4th June 1900 an examination in Kanarese according to the Higher Standard.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to invest under Sec 27 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act 1869 Rao Bahadur Mahadev Raghunath Nadkarni first class Subordinate Judge Karwar with power to hear appeals from such decrees and orders of Subordinate Courts in the Kanara Dist as may be referred to him by the Judge of that district and under Sec 28 of the Act to invest him within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the first class Subordinate Judge's Court at Karwar with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 500.

Khan Bahadur Dadabhai Dinshah, City Magistrate Ahmedabad held charge of the Criminal and Miscellaneous duties of the office of Cantonment Magistrate Ahmedabad in addition to his own from the 24th April to the 9th May 1900 both days inclusive.

Mr Fattu Shileman Karkun Mamlatdar's Kacheri taluka Khanapur in the district of Satara passed on the 5th April 1900 an examination in the Judicial Papers of the Lower Standard Departmental Examination translated into the vernacular.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr A M T Jackson M A Oxon I C S to act as Collector and Dist Registrar Thana and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Thana Dist vice Mr E Lawrence, proceeding on leave; and to cancel Govent Notification No 3318 dated 29th May 1900.

The undermentioned officers passed the Special Lower Standard Departmental Examination on the 6th April 1900:—Passed—Mr Bhaskar Amrit Patankar B A Karkun Panvel Mamlatdar's office Kolaba; Mr Shivbhadra Haribhadra Clerk Alienation office Poona; Mr Mohanlal Lallubhai Clerk Talukdari Settlement Officer's office Gujarat; Mr Vasudev Laxuman Lohokre Karkun Sangola Sholapur; Mr Ganesh Laxuman Sule Karkun Peo Mamlatdar's office Kolaba; Mr Bharat Sheshgir Amladi B A Clerk Collector's Correspondence office Belgaum; Mr H Venkatrao B A Third Clerk Collector's office Bijapur; Mr Jinabhai Pragji Desai Clerk Collector's office Broach; Mr Vaman Govind Dhavale Karkun Khatav Mamlatdar's office Satara; Mr Bando Sheshgir Shirol Karkun Nava gund Mamlatdar's office Dharwar; Mr Dattatraya Ramchandra Limaye B A Karkun Mamlatdar's office Satara; Mr Ramchandra Janardan Savant B A Karkun Roha Mamlatdar's office Kolaba; Mr Shivram Gopal Vaidya Karkun Peint Mamlatdar's office Nasik; Mr Anant Govind Ankalgi Circle Inspector Belgaum; Mr Morarji Kuverji Clerk Coll ctor's office Kaira; Mr Krisnaji Naraar Ramdasi Karkun Barsi Mamlatdar's office Sholapur; Mr Gangadhar Annaji Advant B A Karkun Sangamner Mamlatdar's office Ahmednagar; Mr Narayanrao Shamrao Clerk Collector's Correspondence office Ahmedabad; Mr Dalsukhbhai Bhagubhai Clerk Account office Ahmedabad; Mr Shrinivas Shesho Shirastedar to the Forest Settlement Officer Kanara; Mr Bhogilal Keshavlal Clerk Account office Ahmedabad; and Mr Krishnalal Madhavlal Clerk Account office Ahmedabad—The above names are arranged in the order of merit.

FAMINE DEPARTMENT.

The services of temporary Asst Surg G W Beaumont were dispensed with effect from the 25th Feb 1900 on account of ill health.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

With the sanction of Govt the Rt Revd the Lord Bishop of Bombay has appointed the Revd C H Badham B A to attend him as Domestic Chaplain as a temporary measure.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Navroji Mehrwanji Pajnigar B A (Bom) to be Supt Yeroda Reformatory School vice Mr Framji Cowasji retiring.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr is pleased to appoint Lieut L E Denning 3rd Bo Caly to act as Adjutant of H E's Body Guard with effect from the 1st June 1900.

Asst Surgn Ardesar Manekji Dotivala L M and S has been appointed Teacher in the B J Medical School Ahmedabad as a temporary measure with effect from the forenoon of the 24th May 1900.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT (PLAGUE).

The services of Lieut J B Corry R E are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Home Dept.

The services of Capt C F Templer I S C are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Home Dept.

The services of Lieut A V Searle I S C are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Home Dept.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

On return from privilege leave Lieut F M Westropp R E is appointed Ex Engr Central Hyderabad Canals Dist in the Indus Left Bank Division.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to sanction the grant of five months' furlough to Mr J R Tickell Ex Engr Rajputana-Malwa Railway with effect from the 1st Aug 1900 or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BY HER MAJESTY'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Appellate Side.

The Hon the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Mr Laxman Balkrishna Tipnis a Sanad authorising him to practise as a Pleader in such Court or Courts of the Nasik Dist as may be assigned to him by the District Judge.

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

Under Sec 6 of Act III of 1877 the following transfers are made in the Registration Dept:—Mr Khan Mahomed Kurbanalli Sub Registrar of Hala in the Hyderabad Dist to be Sub Registrar of Kakar in the Shikarpur Dist; and Mr Rupchand Dewanmal Sub Registrar of Kakar in the Shikarpur Dist to be Sub Registrar of Hala in the Hyderabad Dist.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS

Northern Division.

The following District Agricultural Inspectors are appointed Special Mamlatdars on Famine duty to the districts mentioned against their names for Takavi work:—Mr Dalpatram Bapuram Ahmedabad Dist; Mr Balwantrai Chandulal Desai L C E Kaira Dist; and Mr Vithaldas Keshavlal Panch Mahals Dist, but to do duty as Mamlatdar of Kalol. They will draw the pay and permanent travelling allowance of a fourth grade Mamlatdar.

The following arrangements are ordered:—Rao Saheb Naranji Kuvarji Mamlatdar of Godhra to be on Special Takavi duty; Rao Saheb Devdat Dhaneshwar Chitnis to the Collector of Panch Mahals to do duty as Mamlatdar of Godhra; Azam Purshotam Ranchhoddas Deputy Chitnis to act as Chitnis to the Collector of Panch Mahals in addition to his own duties; and Khan Saheb Dossabhai Dhanjibhai Mamlatdar of Kalol to be on Special Takavi duty.

Rao Saheb Annaji Ramchandra Pethe B A Mamlatdar of Salsette is appointed Chitnis to the Collector of Broach

Azam Mahadeo Ramchandra Marathe B A is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Salsette during the unexpired portion of the furlough granted to Rao Saheb Kasanji Ranchhodji Naik or until further orders.

Rao Saheb Kasanji Ranchhodji Naik L C E (recalled from leave) is appointed to do duty as Chitnis to the Collector of Broach.

Rao Saheb Annaji Ramchandra Pethe B A Mamlatdar of Salsette is appointed to do duty as Chitnis to the Collector of Thana vice Rao Saheb Shivram Gangadhar Mandlik B A L L B.

Rao Saheb Balwant Chimaji Kohojkar acting Mamlatdar of Dahanu is transferred to Salsette.

Rao Saheb Gavrishankar Harjivan Vyas L C E (recalled from leave) is appointed to do duty as Mamlatdar of Dahanu.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

June 14.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect,
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bahmo, interrupted.
Africa.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadis Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

State of Communication—
Cable Paramaribo, Cayenne interrupted.
Cable Tarifa Tangier interrupted,
Cable Mole St Nicholas Cape Haiti interrupted.
Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted.
Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British frontier between Tsuhsiung and Yunnanfu.

Messages can be accepted for Mafeking (Bechuanaland) at senders risk and subject to delay.

In consequence of interruption of Chinese land lines between Tientsin and Peking telegrams for Peking are transmitted at Senders risk. During the disturbances in China a night service has been established at the Cable offices at Wladiwostock Nagasaki and Shanghai for transmission of State telegrams.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 14th June.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	13	5	35 p.m.	4	23
Teheran	14	2	28 p.m.	0	39
Suez	14	2	45 p.m.	0	15

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 14th June.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	9	11	0	4
" Karachi	0	18	0	1
" Madras	1	9	0	4

HOME REMITTANCES.

The following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 2nd June, 1900:—

		£
1	Amount to be remitted during 1900-1901	16,440,000
2	Remitted from 1st April 1900 to 2nd June 1900	1,402,647
3	Balance to be remitted from 3rd June 1900 to 31st March 1901	15,037,353

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Gloucester City, 1408 tons, Captain J Nelson, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a cargo of salt.

The s s Loch Lentrathen, 1,779 tons, Captain T Morgan, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon 1st June, with a cargo of rice.

The B I S N Co's s s Chindwara 1,501 tons, Captain R G Wood, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 18th May via coast ports, with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

The Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Naseri, 912 tons, Captain F J Raffin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bhownagar, 12th June, with a general cargo and 2 deck passengers.

The following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer R Rubattino, sailing to-day, at 10-30 a.m., passengers are requested to be in Victoria Dock not later than 9-30 a.m.:—For Genoa—Mr A Bewley, Mrs Hirob, Mr and Mrs E P Barry, Rev and Mrs Nelson, Miss Mallory, Mr N Gonsalves, Rev Father M Tommasco, Rev Sister M Margaret, Rev Sister M Lauretta, Mrs Pires and two children, and Mr W C Gow.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—June 14.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
A	Idar	2595	Milne	Antwerp	24-6	K N & Co
B	Crewe Hall	3683	Colly	Karachi	16-6	K N & Co
C & R	Clydesdale	2270	Snarp	Madras		M M & Co
D	Ancona	1884	Coates	Mauritius		H Cassum
F	Clan Murray	3120	Beer			F M & Co
H&J	Magdala	3310	Greet			Turret Ship
"	Tenasserim		do			Receiving Hulk
K	Mars	3497	Curtis	London	1-7	W& A G & Co
M	Zaida	2881	Hugill	Repairing		M M & Co
O	Carthage	2893	Leydon	Aden	23-6	P & O Co
Q	Atbara	1774	Blackburn	Dunkirk	16-6	F M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Ponani	552	Fukeer	Bhownagar		Shepd & Co
Mahanadi	547	Budroo	Karachi	15-6	Do
Sabermati	524	Fukeera	Bhownagur	11 6	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	India	2590	Robertson	Karachi	18-6	M M & Co
2	Gymeric	2598	Thomson	Genoa	25-6	W& A G & Co
3	R Rubattino	2044	Saponti	Genoa	15-6	F Baldovino
4	Bisagno	1509	Magazini	Caina	13-6	Do
5	Coromandel	2783	Vibert			P & O S N Co
7	Oriental	2085	Jackson	London	16-6	P & O Co
8	Braunfels	1388	Warkmeister	Hamburg	16-6	G & Co
10	Kola	497	Robertson	Karachi	16-6	M M & Co

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m., of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
14	Naseri s	Raffin	Bhownagar, June 12
	Chindwara s	Wood	Calcutta, &c.
	Loch Lintrathen s.	Morgan	Rangoon, June 1.
	Khandalla s	Rickford	Busreh, &c.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	R I M S Clive	Baugh	South Africa.
	Gackwar s	Peterkin	Calcutta.
	Simla s	Bomber	Persian Gulf.
	Canara s	Edmund	Zanzibar, &c.
	Pekin s	Hayward	Yokohama.
	St Irene s	Attree	Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Gloucester City, Nelson, for Calcutta.
" R Rubattino, Saporite, for Genoa.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Naseri, for Mauritius.
" Idar, for Hull and Antwerp.

DAILY IMPORTS.—June 14.

From Glasgow.

Clan Sinclair s—100 cases port wine, W and A Graham and Co; 35 cases whisky, Treacher and Co; 200 cases whisky, Aldridge Salmon and Co.

From London.

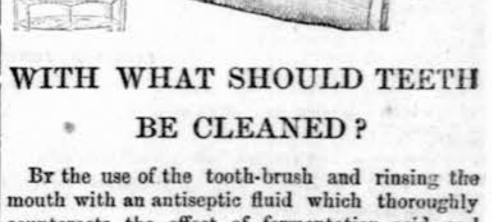
Egypt s—200 cases lime juice and 50 cases ceder, H J Rustomjee and Co; 45 cases liqueur, Phipson and Co; 83 cases provision, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 120 cases candles, A H Heptoolabhoy; 14 cases medicine, &c, Edulji Brothers.

From Bordeaux.

Egypt s—26 cases brandy, Phipson and Co.

From Marseilles.

R Rubattino s—48 cases vermouth, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

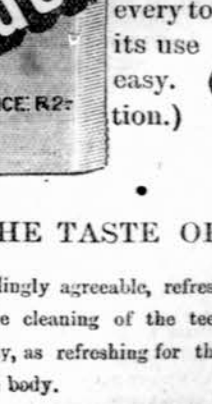


WITH WHAT SHOULD TEETH BE CLEANED?

By the use of the tooth-brush and rinsing the mouth with an antiseptic fluid which thoroughly counteracts the effect of fermentation, acid, and decay. For only a "*Mouthbath*" can guarantee that the antiseptic effect in the whole mouth, in the hollow teeth, in the crevices of the teeth, and in the mucuous membrane, is really thorough and complete. But hitherto a fluid of this kind did not exist. Tests have proved that the so-called antiseptic dentifrices are either too strong and therefore poisonous and injurious to the teeth, or too weak and therefore do not deserve the name of antiseptics.

ODOL

is the first and only compound which thoroughly and with certainty counteracts the above-mentioned causes of the decay of the teeth. The effect of Odol which has been undeniably proved, is principally due to its peculiar property, which, contrary to all other mouth washes, is not effective for the moment only, but, as it is absorbed by the gums and mucuous membranes, its disinfecting powers continue for hours after use, as these organs are thoroughly impregnated by it. Odol is therefore constant and lasting in its effect.



THE ODOL BOTTLE (Patented through out the world) is a unique ornament for every toilet table, and its use is novel and easy. (See Illustration.)

THE TASTE OF ODOL

is exceedingly agreeable, refreshing, and powerful. The cleaning of the teeth with Odol is, practically, as refreshing for the mouth as a bath is for the body.

For Sale in Bombay by:—TREACHER & Co. Ld., THOMSON & TAYLOR, KEMP & Co., BEYNON & Co., V. FUCILE & Co., N POWELL & Co. and J. D. Warden, 117, Bazaar Gate Street; Poona:—BEYNON & Co. Igatpura, Lonauli, and Bhusawal:—CO OPERATIVE STORES; and all first-class Chemists.

Wholesale:—BERTIE-SMITH & Co., 23 to 31, Apollo Street, Bombay, Sole Consignees for British-India

PURELY PRSONAL.

COLONEL MAHON entered the Army in January 1883, and became captain in 1888. He had the good fortune to be attached to the Egyptian Army, and his chance came in 1896 when the advance in the Soudan began. He was then in command of the 7th Egyptian Cavalry. He did a lot of hard work at the outset of the campaign, scouting and escorting camel convoys through the desert. In the first fight with the Dervishes—the cavalry skirmish on Mayday near Akasha—his squadron was engaged, but another officer was in temporary command of it, for Mahon was in hospital all that day with a touch of sunstroke. But he was soon in the saddle again, and he took part in the battle of Firket and the pursuit of the Dervishes to Suarda, at the beginning of June.

Then came the exploit that marked him as one of the coming men of the Egyptian army. Osman Azrak, the Dervish leader, was holding on at Kedden and Kedurma, below the Third Cataract. He had a large store of corn in the villages, and some more of it laden in boats on the river. The Sirdar gave Mahon two squadrons of cavalry and a small detachment of the camel corps, and sent him off from Suarda to clear the country up to the Third Cataract and capture or destroy the enemy's supplies. The distance was sixty miles.

Mahon started early on June 16th, covered the distance in two long marches of thirty miles each, with a halt for rest between, and on the 17th reached Kedurma. He hoped to surprise Osman Azrak, but the Dervish chief got warning of his approach and evacuated the villages, setting fire to his grain stores. Mahon pursued for some miles, but the horses were now too tired for another long march in the blazing sun, at a temperature of something like 120. A few long ranging shots were exchanged with the retiring Dervishes, and all the grain-laden barges on the river were captured, with the help of some Arab friendlies. With 200 men, Mahon had cleared a hundred miles of the Nile valey of the enemy.

At the head of his squadron he took part in the subsequent operations of the Dongola campaign, and in the following spring he commanded the cavalry force in the reconnaissance towards Abu Hamed by the Shukuk Pass. He had his share in the trying cavalry work of the Atbara campaign, and on the great day of Omdurman he had another chance and took it gallantly. When Broadwood's cavalry were retiring northwards up the Nile bank, before overwhelming numbers of Dervishes, led by the Khalifa's son Osman, two of the guns of the horse battery stuck in a marshy place. An attempt was made to extricate them. But men and horses were shot down, and Broadwood ordered them to be abandoned. The Dervishes surged over the lost guns, and encouraged by this success began to press more boldly on the retiring cavalry.

Then it was that Mahon faced his squadro about, charged boldly into the Dervish mass of spears, and inflicted such loss that the advance of the enemy was completely checked. It was a much more successful piece of work than the famous charge of the 21st Lancers, but it was done by mere native cavalry. There were no war correspondents present, and so the world heard very little about it.

Last autumn, when Sir Francis Wingate, now the Sirdar of the Egyptian army, hunted down the last army of the Khalifa at Gedid, south of Khartoum, it was Mahon who commanded his cavalry. He carried out a difficult reconnaissance in bush-covered country, and found and hung on to the Khalifa, till Wingate came up with the guns and infantry and won the short, sharp fight that ended the Soudan war.

The reason for Mahon's selection to carry out the work of relief is probably to be found in the fact that he is generally reported to be Kitchener's favourite officer. When the war broke out Mahon was right away south of Khartoum, on the borders of Abyssinia. Lord Kitchener, who had proved his value in Egypt and was anxious to make use of his services in South Africa, telegraphed to Mahon to transfer himself to the seat of war as quickly as possible. Colonel Mahon set off at once, on camels, and, in his haste to obey the call, he literally drove no fewer than five camels to death in crossing the desert.

Curiously enough, while employed at Khartoum as the local governor, Mahon wrote home to his cousin, Mr. Carson—as he was then—expressing a hope that he would be sent to South Africa. He characteristically remarked: "I don't think it is much to ask, to exchange a well-paid billet for a Boer bullet!"

Arrived in London, Mahon found himself with only two days to spare before starting for the front. With characteristic devotion to his family, he at once rushed across to Ireland to pay a farewell visit to his sisters prior to his departure. He has always been a good son and a good brother. Rather tall, very well-made, with a fine, honest, open countenance, very Irish—in short, a regular Galway man, Colonel Mahon is only thirty-five years of age. We shall hear more of Mahon. He is another of the soldiers of whom England, as well as Ireland, has a right to be proud.

It is a great mystery how the wily old cock sparrow, who day and night is the constant companion of Colonel Baden-Powell's sister, has been induced not to make a meal on her pet flight of tame butterflies. In addition to her bees and her birds, of which M. A. P. chatted some time ago, Miss Baden-Powell keeps a flock of about 170 exquisite live specimens of Japanese and Indian butterflies, which she has bred herself. Their size may account for the self abnegation shown by the bird, some of the Atlanto's wings being as large as the old sparrow's own. Probably, however, he is not only omnivorous, but, from long years of mixing in polite society, omniscient. This remarkable sparrow's one great aversion is a bicycle, and in all her trips and gymkhanas Miss Baden-Powel has never been able to persuade him to accompany her. He absolutely refuses to look on, even, when she is playing bicycle polo, a game to which this young lady devotes great energy and skill.

B.-P.'s brother is the Major Baden-Powell who is famous for his experiments in kite flying. A number of Major Baden-Powell's war-kites have been made for use in South Africa by Signor Marconi's wireless telegraphists. The great difficulty to the wireless system has always been how to raise their terminals high enough from the ground. Fixing up huge masts in the earth is most expensive and utterly impracticable when the operators have to move about the country. Now Marconi has found an excellent way of raising his apparatus to almost any imaginable height, by simply attaching it to Major Baden-Powell's flying machine. It is a simple device no heavier than a large umbrella and the Major carried one of these war-kites with him to South Africa, hoping thereby to gain an entrance to Mafeking over the heads of the Boers.

Just released from the prolonged investment of Mafeking is Captain Ryan, one of the pluckiest young officers in the service. After serving in the Dublin Fusiliers and the Devonshires, he qualified for the Army Service Corps. Genial bright, and full of fun, he is a man after "B.-P.'s" own heart. On the day that he landed in South Africa, last autumn, he was appointed D.A.A.G. to "B.-P.," much to his own delight. During the Yorkshire coal strike of 1893, Captain Ryan did excellent work on protection duty. One one occassion he gave an unauthorised but excellent object-lesson which created local stir. One day, when out route-marching with his men, Ryan saw a notorious ringleader among the strikers pummelling his wife. He had the man brought back to the temporary quarters, and after haranguing him for ten minutes, plastered his face with streaks of red paint and sent him back to his comrades to tell them that "the blackguard who beats his wife ought to be lashed until his back is covered with red weals."

Captain Ryan's paternal grandfather, Sir Edward Ryan, was for many years Chief Justice of Bengal. His maternal grandfather was Dr. William Montgomerie, of the Bengal Medical Service, who introduced guttapercha into England, for which he received from the late Prince Consort the gold medal of the Royal Society of Arts. You will remember that, when guttapercha first became known, Lord John Russell said it resembled the thick, yet expansive hide of the Opposition!

Photographs in the illustrated papers have made the public familiar with the name of Lieut. Austen Claude Girdwood, one of the smartest officers in the 5th Fusiliers. He has taken snap-shots here, there, and everywhese where the fight has been thickest, and it is due as much to him as to anyone that the man in the street at home knows what the war in South Africa is like. Lieutenant Girdwood is tall, slight, fair, clean-built and smart, with a soldierly appearance. When he took up photography he went for lessons to a well-known London firm. Not only is he one of the best piano-players in the service, but he is most efficient on the banjo, as his friends at the front will know. Next to Captain Wynyard, he is probably the best skater in the Army, and he is a fearless rider who possesses several cups as the reward of his pluck "over the sticks."

Once Mr. Godfrey Baring committed a memorable piece of originality. It was on the occasion of his marriage in 1898 with the only daughter of Lady Verulam by her first husband, The Mackintosh. The happy pair were lent Esher House by Sir Edgar and Lady Vincent for the honeymoon. They drove away from Lady Verulam's residence in Pont Street in an open carriage drawn by four horses, directed by postillions in full dress. The sensation they created on the road was mingled by curiosity as to what they were advertising, it being thought that their lavish turn-out must be the commercial harbinger of some new pill or soap!

THE NATIVE PRESS.

LADY NORTHCOTE'S GIFT.

The *Indian Spectator* thus refers to Lady Northcote's gift to the weavers of Poona: Lady Northcote-gift for the poor weaver class of Poona deserves special mention. What with unequal competition and a succession of bad seasons the hand loom workers of Poona, Sholapore and Ahmednager have been reduced to sore straits, and their graceful and once popular industry is threatened with extinction. Whatever is done to keep it up and to help the hard-working class engaged on it, will be so much of a distinct service done to India, apart from its humanitarian value. Mrs. Weir did much for the weavers of Sholapur when she was there with her husband, the now popular Collector of Surat; and the Rev. Dr. Hume and others are doing the same by Ahmednager weavers. It is well that the first lady in Bombay should have her sympathy enlisted in the cause of the Poona weavers.

THE GERMAN AID.

The *Rast Goftar* writes: The fourteen lakhs till now collected in Germany towards the Indian Famine Fund is a sum far larger than we had reasons to anticipate when the movement was set on foot on the initiative of Emperor William. It seems as if the foreign countries are vying with each other in the performance of a sacred duty. Thousands of miles away, people in Europe seem to have obtained a more vivid impression of the ravages of the famine in India, than those on the spot. Such a spontaneous flow of German gold and silver may well make Bombay blush and hide its face for shame.

CHOLERA IN GUJARAT.

The *Indian Spectator* remarks: Cholera seems to have taken a strong hold of poor Gujarat, and is doing terrible mischief there. Taking the returns for the Presidency alone, out of a total of 441,496 famine-stricken people seeking Government relief, no fewer than 144,466 are said to have left the works, dreading this epidemic, the majority of them running back to their villages. In other words, full one-third of the total number employed on these large works have been obliged to run away for dear life. Will Government, or rather, can Government, give us any idea of the death-rate among these sufferers, stricken down both by famine and panic? Or is it impossible to keep count of the dying and the dead? The death-rate in Gujarat has risen with shocking rapidity, and our humane Government, with a shrug of the shoulder and a sigh of despair, will ask us to believe that cholera is solely responsible for the mortality. We are not quite sure if cholera *alone* is accountable for the whole mischief.

MISSIONARY HELP IN THE FAMINE CAMPAIGN.

The *Rast Goftar* favours the suggestion of Dr Klopsch to enlist the co-operation of missionaries in the present famine campaign. Our contemporary observes: Dr. Klopsch has given some harrowing details of what he saw at Dohad, Ahmedabad, Vansar and elsewhere. The burden of his complaint is that there is not sufficient European supervision over relief operations to ensure order and system, and that the native brings nothing but chaos and confusion wherever he goes. In order to obtain better arrangements he has recommended to Government to make the greatest possible use of the missionaries, who are willing to work for nothing and can give intelligent and efficient co-operation. He would assign to them the roll of the honorary superintendents of the hospitals and the poor houses, so that they may get some official footing, and their requets and suggestions receive attention. In view of the experience gained till now, there should be no delay on the part of the Government to act upon this suggestion.

SIR FRANK FORBES ADAM.

The *Indian Spectator* relates how Sir Frank Forbes Adam, a former resident of Bombay, continues to take an interest in the welfare of the people of this country. Our contemporary states: Few retired Anglo-Indians retain their affection for this country like our worthy citizen of the eighties, Sir Frank Forbes Adam. Whilst here in Bombay Sir Frank gave almost every hour of his time out of office to the good of the people amongst whom he had come out to live. We knew of few public movements in those days, that had not the benefit of his advice and guidance. This interest did not cease with his retirement. On the contrary, distance seems to have made it more keen. During the famine of 1897, Sir Frank Forbes Adam applied himself to organizing relief for India on a scale, not often equalled. As Chairman of the Manchester Famine Relief Committee, he secured for India a substantial donation. And this year, again, as Chairman of the Manchester and the Lancashire Committees, he has already remitted, we believe, no less than £70,000, that is over ten lakhs of rupees. This amount, coming from the county of Lancashire, including Manchester but excluding Liverpool which has sent its contribution direct, exceeds the total amount of charity collected in our three Presidency towns. The fact is significant; the capital cities of India are not without their merchants and capitalists. It may be added that a large share of Lancashire's magnificent response to the appeal on behalf of our starving population is due to the unremitting labours of Anglo-Indians like Sir Frank Forbes Adam.

SEISMOGRAPH AT COLABA OBSERVATORY.

The *Rast Goftar* thus refers to an invention of the Director of the Colaba Observatory:—Mr. N.A.F. Moos the Director of the Colaba Observatory, has placed therein a clever piece of work, of his own design, to supplement Milne's seismograph for recording earthquakes; and with the aid of it he has been enabled to do research work, which had met with prompt recognition from English scientists of repute. Thanks to his "fertile brain, his courage, his energy and his ingenuity," he has been enabled to pursue, at the Colaba Observatory, interesting investigations "under conditions which would have daunted a less bold and ardent mind." It is a fact on which not only Mr. Moos, not only the Parsees, but the whole Indian community deserve to be warmly congratulated.

THE PRESIDENCY FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

The details of the Presidency Famine Relief Fund, published this week, arrest the attention of the "Indian Spectator," which remarks:—It is satisfactory to know that about 33 lakhs are available for disbursement for purposes which Government recognise as pressing, but whose cost their policy precludes them from throwing on the National Chest. It is not so satisfactory to learn that to this available amount, the contribution of the Presidency profiting by the benevolence is about 3 lakhs. For though the actual amount promised is nearly one-third of a million rupees, yet it is inclusive of Rs. 10,000 from the "Christian Herald"; eleven thousand from Aden; and other items. Very nearly a third of this contribution of the Presidency arose from the proceeds of the Fancy Fete.

LORD ROBERTS.

The *Indian Spectator* says of the brilliant strategy of Lord Roberts: Immense credit is due to Lord Roberts for the manner in which he has brought the war near its end. Since he appeared on the scene, there has been a cessation of the wanton waste of men that marked the earlier stages of the campaign. As humane as he is brave, Lord Roberts is the man to restore peace to the territories he has subdued with so little bloodshed, and we are glad to see the *Times* foreshadowing his appointment as the Military Governor of the two Boer States. The East has reason to be proud of her modern Rustom, no less of his humanity than of his brilliant strategy.

The "Indian Prakash" writes: And let the entire empire do grateful homage to the grand military genius, who in the hour of peril, forgot his old age, gave up his well-earned rest and, wiping the tears at the loss of his only son, came valiantly forth and by tact, no less than by skill and bravery completely changed the aspect of the war. One man made so mighty a difference. There have been conquerors who won battles. Lord Roberts has achieved something more by creating such a terror in the heart of a brave and tenacious enemy by one single defeat as to take the heart out of them for any serious fight face to face. The empire is safer for the achievement of the veteran hero of Kandahar. Its voice once more shall be respected in the councils of Europe.

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The Lancet, June, 8th, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also *free* from the *tendency* to cause *unpleasant eructations*." This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by MÖLLER'S NEW PROCESS.

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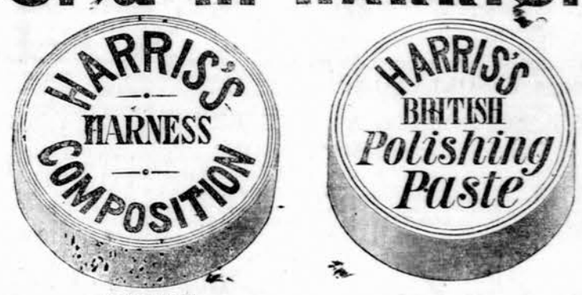
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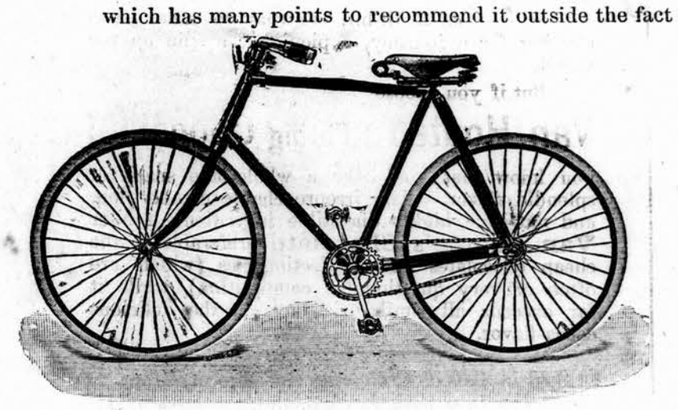
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Its characteristics are as follows:—It can be disjointed in two minutes sufficiently to enable it to be packed in a case or basket of dimensions little more in height and length than the diameter of one wheel and the width of two If it is required to be taken to pieces each limb of the frame can be disjointed and the whole of the tubes put in a small cricket bag.



The main joints are entirely brazeless, perfectly easy of detachment and their absolute soundness and security undeniable.

SPECIFICATION.

Duplex Tube Frame, equal wheels, with 1⅜ in. tyres, hollow rims, detachable chain wheel; ½ in. pitch roller chain; 6½ in. cranks; gear 68 in. Brook's saddle, with plated springs; "Premier" patent improved rubber Brake; detachable mudguards; rubber pedals; Carter oil bath case; detachable foot rests; band steering lock; standard finish, enamelled black, with extra plated parts, including the lugs, and lined rims.

The joint pins pass through the lugs and tubes centrally, they have flat narrow heads which lie in the grooves between the 2 cylinders of the lugs and when screwed up by their nuts draw the lugs round the double tubes until the latter are firmly embraced.

There is absolutely no transverse or shearing strain on the joint pins.

All the members of the frame of a given size are interchangeable.

The Tubes are constructed of crucible cast steel of great strength and stiffness and in cross section take the form of two tubes in juxtaposition, although each double tube is formed of one sheet of metal.

We can strongly recommend this machine, it has been well tested on the road for over twelve months, and apart from the points already mentioned, has the great attraction of being as portable as a set of Fishing rods and as easily packed, requiring no more attention than one's ordinary portmanteau.

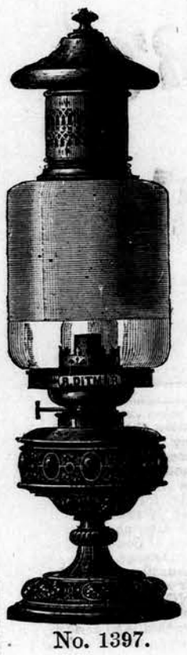
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